Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 20.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1819. [NUMBER 1527

Advertisement.

For Freight
FROM BOMBAY TO LONDON.

THE well known Ship ANN of 530 Tons, will Sail immediately, or at the option of the Freighters; tenders for Freight will be received by Capt. Thos. Thatcher, or at Hormajee Bomanjee's Office in Town.

For Passengers,

This Ship has Excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and affords a most desirable opportunity for Families or Children going to England.

Bombay, 8th Sept. 1819.

Advertisement.

For Sale,
AT GEN. JONES's HOUSE.

DR. REES's New Cyclopedia, published in London at £1. 16s, per. Number and now offered for 10 Rupees.

Scott's Bible, 6 vols.

The Works of the Rev. J. Newton, and a variety of other Modern Publications.

Bombay, Sept. 8th 1819.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS,

John Yeates
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
This Day, and To-morrow.
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.

THE Property of an Officer deceased, consisting of a valuable collection of Books, an eight day Clock, several Articles of Plate, and Plated Ware. A few Articles of Furniture, and some Liqours.

ALSO

The effects of Captain Bird, deceased, consisting of Books, a capital Sextant and Quadrant, Wearing Apparel and other Articles.

At Twelve o'Clock precisely will be put up a Shigram Po, and two Saddle Horses.

The Book Sale will commence at half past Eleven o'Clock this day.

Bombay, 8th September 1819.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Bombay Tavern,
WAREHOUSE;
WHOLE SALE and RETAIL.

UPON reasonable terms for ready Money, Europe salt Beef, & Pork Tierces, Cognac Brandy in wood and Bottle, Jamaica Rum ditto ditto.

Hollands Gin in Cases.

Madeira Wine in Wood and Bottle.

Tamarind Fish in Kegs, Teas of sorts, and Sugar Candy.

N. B.—A few Fancy Snuff Boxes on Commission.

Bombay, 8th September, 1819.

Advertisement.

TEJMJEE BICCAJEE SON'S & CO. beg leave to Inform the Public that they have exposed for wholesale, on commission, an elegant assortment of Plate, manufactured at Calcutta by Hamilton & Co. consisting of the following articles, packed into strong Iron bound Case. 4 Square Currie Dishes, 1 New pail pattern Tea Pot, & Salver, 1 Butter Pot to match, 1 Milk Pot and 2 Sugar Pots, 1 Egg Stand, 30 Table Spoons, 30 Desert Spoons, 30 Tea Spoons 30 Table Forks, 30 Desert Forks, 3 Soup Ladles, 3 Gravy Spoons, 2 Milk Ladles, 4 Salt Spoons, 1 Mustard Spoon, 1 Sugar Spoon, 2 Butter Knives, 2 Fish Knives, 4 Muffineers, 6 Egg Spoons, 4 Plated Bottle Stands, 1 pail pattern Coffee Urn with plated Strainer, 1 patent Toast Rack, 2 Marrow Spoons, 2 Sauce Ladles, 12 Claret Glass Covers, 12 Tumbler Glass Covers, 12 Madeira Glass Covers.

Bombay, 8th Sept. 1819.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT payment of both Principal and Interest of the following Bengal Government Notes, (that is to say) No. 17026 of 1811 | 12 for Sicca Rupees 17,600, No. 17027 of 1811 | 12 for Sicca Rupees 7400, and No. 17028 of 1811 | 12 for Sicca Rupees 5900 respectivily dated the 30th of June 1811, have been stopped in consequence of its having lately been discovered that JOSEPH ARRATOON, late of Bombay Armenian Merchant deceased, to whom the said Notes were made payable and pursuant to an Order of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to be held in trust for the ancient convent of Saint Echmeachin in Ariarat, did in violation of his duty as such Trustee forward the said Notes to his Partner MARTINOOS TER STEPHANOOS at Calcutta, in or about the month of November 1815 in misapplication of the Trusts.

AND

NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN.

That upon reference to the Indorsements made by the said JOSEPH ARRATOON in the Armenian character on the said several Notes at the time of their being indorsed over to him, it will appear that they were held by him as such Trustee, as aforesaid, and not as his private Property.

POGUSS ELIAZ *BISHOP,*
Constituted Attorney of the Holy and Reverend Ephraim Patriarch of Echmeachin.

Bombay, 25th August, 1819.

FOR SALE
at the
Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Power of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurances, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay, 28th July, 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 27TH AUGUST 1819.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

MR. W. WYLLIE, a cadet for Infantry, having arrived in the Honorable Company's chartered Ship Marquis of Hastings, and produced a certificate from the Secretary at the East India House of his appointment for this Presidency, is admitted on the Establishment and promoted to Ensign—Date of rank to be settled hereafter.

28th August 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to place Assistant Surgeon Wallace at the disposal of the Honorable the Commissioner in the Deckan, that Gentleman vacating the situation of Deputy Medical Storekeeper to the Poona Division of the army.

30th August 1819.

Cornet G. I. C. Paul, of the 1st Regiment of Native Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to sea on sick Certificate, for a period of six months from the date of his embarkation.

1st September 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to England on urgent private affairs, to Ensign Chas. Washington of the Engineer Corps for one year, subject to the approval and confirmation of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
T. NEWNHAM,
Act. Chief Sec. to Govt

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Aug. 31st. Lieut. W. Bourdien, 1st. Bat. 17th N. I. from Jaulnah.

Sept. 2d, Lieut. W. K. Lester, H. Artillery from Serror.

Do. 4th Lieut. McKeile 10th M. N. I.

DEPARTURES.—3d Sept. Asst. Surgeon Jos. McMorris, 67th, H. M. to Kandeish.

Do. Lieut. James Hardy, 2 | 1 Regt. N. I. to Poonah.

Do. 4th, Ensign James Outram, 1 | 4 Regt. to Satarah.

Do. 5th, Asst. Surgeon J. H. Cumine, European Corps to Do.

Ensign Parr, 1 | 7 Regt. to Seror.

Camp Bhooj, 14th Aug. 1819.

MR. EDITOR, &c. &c.

SIR,

Since I last wrote you, we have had a lapse of several days without a shock; but horrid to state, *the feelers* were confounded by another vibration of mother Earth yesterday about noon. Thus, when we had began to cheer up a little, talk boldly and *argufy the topic* of horizontal and perpendicular Earthquakes, have all our fears and horrors been revived. The rains have been pouring on our heads, without a days' intermission for upwards of a month, no grain has in consequence been sown, so that we are likely to be starved, if we should escape other and more immediate dangers. It has been unfortunately discovered that Mr. Gibbon, mentions that an Earthquake proceeds from water, silently filtrating on an inflammable mineral; now Sir, Kutch is replete with mineral substances and specimens of the *inflammable mineral* have even been discovered. The late rains, therefore, have not a little alarmed the Kutch philosophers, and fancy, already hears a fizzing below the surface.

But there are some wise men MR. EDITOR, who taking into consideration the uncommon severity of the monsoon, throw out dark hints of continual rain, rising of the waters, floods, &c. For my own part I hope yet to escape the dangers of all phenomena arising from known and natural causes; but it signifies little whether a person is drowned or buried, although, I must say it is not so common to drown as it is to bury.

A. QUAKER.

Bombay, Aug. 25th 1819.

To the EDITOR of the Bombay Gazette,

SIR,

I was sorry to observe on the 23d Inst. the melancholy accident that happened to the Bunder Boat, attending the Ship Helen, out of this Port.

I am really astonished that some plan has not been adopted, for their security, in case of their having being filled with water. This may be easily done, and with little expence, by fitting a deck over from the Gunwale to within two feet of Midships, only giving room for the people when rowing to put their feet down. Under this half deck may be filled with Cork, so that if the Boat fills, she will swim high enough for the Crew, to support themselves a long time on her, and getting into a little smooth water, may be able to bale her out. The Bunder Boat, last lost drove into the Harbour during the night, and drove out again, towards the morning; for at half past four she passed the Ship Volunteer, below the Sunken Rock, which was known by the cries of a man in distress; a Boat was lowered directly, the people that went in her, were calling all the time. They heard the man once, and rowed in that direction, but could hear no more. The boat returned at day light; in keeping a good look out during the day, the same man (as it afterwards proved) was seen over to the Eastward. A Boat was sent from the Ship, and fortunately saved the poor fellow, but in a very weak state. He says, he heard the people answer him on board the Volunteer in passing, and that he had another man with him, so late as 10 o'clock last night, but being so weak, was obliged to quit his hold. This could not have happened had the Boat been more buoyant, for at the time the Man was taken off, only the stern was even with the water, the Boat standing on end. I should suppose the Trade of this Port can certainly pay for this little security to the lives, of a valuable class of men. Even the loss of one Boat would pay for the whole fitting up of the Establishment, in the way I propose. Should any more accidents of this kind occur, I must doubt whether Crews will be found to venture in the Boats, in this season. They are men that earn their living very hard; and I think some means should be used for their security.

I am Sir, yours &c.

W. T.

Statement of the Thermometer within doors at Poonah, during the Month of August 1819.

Date.	6. A. M.	Noon.	6. P. M.	Remarks.
1	73	78	74	Fair.
2	74	81	75	
3	74	79	75	
4	74	78	75	Steady rain at 4 p. m.
5	74	77	75	Fair
6	75	76	75	Showery
7	74	76	74	Ditto
8	74	77	74	Steady rain
9	73	76	74	Ditto
10	73	75	74	Showery
11	73	76	73	Rain
12	73	76	74	
13	72	76	74	
14	74	75	73	
15	73	76	74	
16	72	74	73	Cloudy and rain
17	73	75	74	Cloudy
18	74	76	73	Heavy rain
19	73	74	74	Do.
20	73	74	74	Do.
21	72	74	73	Do.
22	73	74	73	Do.
23	73	76	73	Do.
24	73	75	74	Do.
25	73	75	73	Clearing a little
26	73	76	73	Do.
27	72	76	73	Showery
28	73	77	72	Fair
29	72	75	73	Showery
30	72	74	73	Do.
31	72	78	74	Do.

An unusual fall of Rain throughout this Month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Letter of W. T. was not inserted in our last number for want of room. We agree with him that an improvement in the Bunder boat, is desirable but doubt if a filling of Cork would have been of any avail in the instance, that came under his observation. Two similar accidents have happened during this monsoon which can only be attributed to the bad practice of towing the boats to Windward, and to give this practice, no harsher epithet it is unseemly, and long habit can only reconcile it to a seamans eye; for ourselves we have always considered that they ought to be decked, or that even a different kind of Vessel, should be used for the Monsoon, who might approach Ships close under the Lee, Launch a little Punt or Cock boat and either put the Pilot on board, or take him out as occasion required.

A Sloop Rigged Vessel of Ten Tons would be safer in every respect and would be an excellent school for bringing up Pilots for the harbour, as Crews might be spared from the European part of the Marine Establishment.

In the fine weather it would not be necessary to employ those Vessels, or if it was thought usefull so to do, one of them might work out daily during the ebb.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 8th SEPTEMBER, 1819.

We republish from the last Courier the tribute to the memory of our late worthy Recorder and are happy in bearing testimony to his many estimable and endearing qualities.

Mocha. Accounts of the middle of August, from this place by the Durria Begee, confirm, the fact, of the acknowledged surveillance of Ali Pacha. The Troops of Ali Pacha were about to return homeward to the great joy of the Inhabitants as their conquests were marked by great devastation; the Government of the couquered country is vested in the Imaum of Senna, on condition of paying an yearly tribute of 100,000 German Crowns.

From this place we also learn that Ibrahim Pacha, is about to perform a pilgrimage to Mecca and that before he sets out he delivers over Katif and Laissa to its former governors.

The Anglo Indian trade was collecting at Mocha, by the Honourable Company's Cruizers Aurora and Prince of Wales, and it was expected to depart about the end of August. Coffee, and Aloes were high and the nominal price of Indian goods excessive.

Bushire. From this place we learn that a Russian, envoy had arrived at Teheran with some messege to the King, from the Russian Embassy, but that he had not been favorably received, and set off on his return immediately.

Another Frigate, for His Majesty's Service the Seringapatam of 46 Guns was floated out of Dock, on Sunday Morning.

This Frigate is constructed on a Theory to combine the greatest stability with the least possible resistance to velocity under every point of sailing; and from this prime quality as also from possessing strength and durability, she may justly be pronouuced one of the most formidable Ships of War of her class in the known world.

The Carve work on the Prow appears to be chiefly designed in compliment to the natives of Hindoostan, and represents the Mysore Rajah, attended by his Kita sol bearer; and on the Trailboard, is a banner ornamented with a Lion, as emblematical of the Rajahs Arms.

	Feet inch.
Length of Lower Deck, -	157 6
Keel for Tonnage, -	132 0½
Breadth extreme, - - -	40 6
Depth in Hold, - - -	13 6
Burthen in Tons. - - -	1152 9¾
Pierced for	46 Guns.

A Keel of a twenty-four Gun Ship for the Honorable Company, is in a state of preparation and will shortly be laid down in the Dock from which the Seringapatam was floated.

The weather during this last week has been mild as we could wish, and the Rain has fallen only in occasional showers, and we are happy to be able to state that it has already had a favorable effect on the Cholera; the number of casualties being sensibly diminished.

We rejoice to find that Captains Franklin, of the Honorable Company's Ship Windsor and Nairn, of the General Kyd, have been presented with handsome pieces of Plate by the officers of His Majesty's 13th Light Dragoons as a testimony of the gratitude they entertain for their kindness and attention during the voyage from England to Madras.

We understand that Mr. Stokoe, the Surgeon of His Majesty's Ship Conqueror, had reached Madeira on his way to St. Helena, to rejoin his Ship.

The Northern Rivers we are informed are full to the brim, but we are happy to state that no accident has yet occurred from the freshes.

A pretty extensive collection of pictures are now on exhibition at our Theatre.

Speaking of them as an amateur possessing but little skill in the Graphic art we can safely say, they have afforded us, much gratification; and we have little doubt, but that may of them are as it is said originals; the three portraits in the collection, of Rembrants have all the characteristic of that great master; in the one of the School Master the keeping and execution are admirable.

There are several capital sea pieces of both the Flemish and Italian School, and the Mountebank, and Boors, of Jan Stein, are excellent.

The Picture of Silenus said to be by Rubens bears some mark of that great master, the stile is his, yet there is a want of execution and coloring.

Wonvormans Landscapes, are as usual too much crowded. and are easily known.

Tintorets head of Christ is excellent and the Flowers of Segers, and Terweston, are inimitable.

No. 6 is also a beautiful piece by Pynaker as is 94 by Both.

No. 12 is a Fruit Piece with Insects painted by Segers, in the centre of which is the Virgin and Child by Rubens, it is particularly described by Dr. Pilkington, in his Painter's Dictionary and was the Altar Piece of the Jesuits Church at Antwerp, from whence it was taken during the French Revolution and is considered by all connoisseurs a very valuable painting.

The History of this piece is curious and will still enhance its value in the eye of the Connoisseur; for in order to preserve it from the hands of the rabble during the reign of terror, it was cut into small pieces, and has since been restored to its pristine beauty, without any visible detoriation.

Upon the whole, this collection deserves notice and from having ourselves received pleasure, we recommend it to our readers, as a delightfull hours recreation.

We mentioned in a former number that a famine, was raging in Nagpoor; we observe also by the Bengal Journals, that there has been a great want of rain in the Allahabad and Meerut districts and that a scarcity of grain is apprehended.

The Desateer is not yet done with for we find, both *Lareng* and the Calcutta Editors very angry, that the Mulla, has not deigned them a reply. The paragraph itself will be found under our Bengal head.

Commercial. Notwithstanding the earlyness of Cocoa-nut, day this year, but few Coasting vessels, have ventured to sea. We have had however some arrivals both from the Northward and Southward and a small inportation of Grain has taken place.

On Sunday the 5th Instant, the following Gentlemen were duly ordained Elders of the Scotch Church at this Presidency.

Major General Sir William Grant Keir K. M. T.
James Ritchie Esquire.
Captain William Black B. N. I.
George Ogilvy Esquire.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

We are now anxiously looking for the arrival of many Ships that are certainly due, viz. the Honorable Company's Ship Ernaad, from Bengal and the Isle of France, the Ann from Bengal and the Barosa, Orient and Sarah from England.

We observe by the Bengai papers that a Vessel belonging to Calcutta, called the Margaret, was wrecked in March or April last, on the Coast of Africa, the Captain we are told arrived here in an Arab Dow, and we see that he went from hence to Bengal, but during his residence at this place nothing respecting this accident transpired.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—September 3d, Arab Ship Durria Beggy, Nacqudah Syed Abdooramon, from Mocha 19th August.

DEPARTURES.—September 1st, Ship Kauder bux Nacqudah Chan Hajee, to Tellicherry,

Do. 4th, Ship Eliza, B. S. Woodhead, to Madras and Bengal.

PASSENGERS.

Per Eliza.—Mrs. A. Kelly Captan Slade, Col. Smith, Ensign Brady.

By the Loyalty.—Capt. McNiel,—Lieut Lester, Artillery Lieut. Taylor, Mrs. Burns,—Mr. Horn.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Francis Warden, Stutely, for Bussorah.
Ship Sophia, Edwin, for do,
Ketch Mira, Whiteside, for Mauritius.
Ship Bombay Merchant, Clarkson, for London.
Ship Maleckelbar Moses Arattoon, for Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. CRUIZERS.

Sylph, Thetis, Benares, Antelope.

H. C. SHIPS.

Bombay, Herefordshire. Chartered Ships York. and Marquis of Hastings.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Asia Felix, Glenelg, Angelica, Carron, Minerva Grab, Mira Ketch, Sophia, Cornwall Francis Warden, Samarang, Dadaloy, Bombay. Castle, Diana.

BENGAL.

Robarts, Jessy.

FREE TRADERS.

Jemima, Orpheus, Westmoreland, Kingsmill, Prince Regent, Thames, Bombay Merchant, Albinia, Anu.

ARABS.

Faz Rubanee, Seton Grab, Alimedy, Muleket Bhur.

CEYLON.

Minerva, Ariel brig.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

AUGUST 3d.—Ship Lord Wellington, Leonard Wasse, from London 1st March, Madeira and Madras 27th July.

Do. do. Bristol W. Buckham, from Bristol 1st March, Madras 28th July.

Do. 4th, Schooner Rebecca, A. De-Beyster, from Gibralter 5th September, Valparaiso, and Coast of Chili 28th March.

Off Calcutta.

Do. 2d, Brig Adventure.
Do. 7th, The Lord Wellington and Bristol.

PASSENGERS.

Per Rebecca.—Major John Adam Garner, of the Valparaiso Staff of his Spanish Majesty.

Per Bristol.—Messrs. Cumming, Meade, Moore and Jackson, from the H. C. Ship Rose; and from Madras, Mr. J. C. Morris, civil service, and Mr. Thomas King.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

In a day or two.

Ship Caledonia, E. B. Roberts, for London via the Cape of Good Hope.

Schooner Courier, Joseph Lauteir, for the West Coast of Sumatra,

Departures from Calcutta.

JULY 31st.—Ship Nadree, J. Pringle, for the Persian Gulph.

Do. do. Ship Perseverance, J. Greig, for Penang, Malacca and Java.

Do. do. Ship Hunter, W. Hodges, for ditto.

AUGUST 2d.—Brig Venus, G. Kilgour, for the Isle of France, and the Cape of Good Hope.

Do. 5th, Lord Collingwood R. Parkin for London.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS, ON THE 7TH INSTANT.

Diamond Harbour.

Passed up.—The Schooner Rebecca.

Remain.—The H. C. Streaham, the Cambridge. and Isabella.

Kedgeree.

Passed down—The Nadree.

New Anchorage.

Remain.—H. M. Ship Dauntless, and H. C. Ship Atlas.

Souger.

Remain.—The Edmonstone, Perseverance, Hunter, and Calcutta.

Passed to Sea.—The H. C. Ship Waterloo, Lady Flora, and American Brig Bramin.

MADRAS,

ARRIVALS.—August 13, Brig Adventure J. R. Gillon, from Calcutta 14th July.

Do. 17 Ship Venus G. Dawson, from Covelong 16th August.

Do. do. H. M. Brig Bacchus, J. Parkin, Esq. from a Cruize.

Do. 18, Surry, Aldham, from London 22d April.

DEPARTURES.—August 11, Ship Venus, G. Dawson for Covelong.

Do. 12, H. C. Ship General Kyd, A. Nairne, and Windsor J. R. Franklin, for Penang and China.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Anjar on the 5th August the Lady of Captain Charles Payne, 2 | 8 Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

On the 3d Instant the Lady of Captain Mathew Boles, of a daughter.

It is with feelings of unfeigned sorrow that we announce the death of The Honourable Sir ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, Recorder of Bombay.

Sir ALEXANDER had for some time labored under a complaint in the lungs; & he left this place in March last by the advice of his medical friends, and proceeded to the Isle of France in the hope that the voyage and the change of air would restore him to health. That hope proved vain; and he expired on the 16th July in the 50th year of his age.

Sir ALEXANDER was the second son of the late Sir ROBERT ANSTRUTHER, Bart., of Balcaskie, Fifeshire, by Janet, youngest daughter of ALEXANDER ERSKINE, fifth Earl of Kellie; and brother of the late gallant Brigadier General R. ANSTRUTHER, who, in the prime of life, and with the fairest prospects of military renown opening to his view, fell a victim to the fatigue which he endured in the gallant and arduous discharge of his duties as commander of the rear-guard of General Moore's army, on its retreat to Corunna.

Sir ALEXANDER in early life devoted himself with assiduous attention to the duties of his profession; and in 1792 engaged in the publication of Reports of adjudged cases in the Court of Exchequer, which he completed in 1797 in three volumes. In 1798 he came out to Madras; and in 1803 was appointed Company's Advocate General at that presidency. In 1803 he married Sarah, the sister of GUY LENOX PRENDERGAST, Esq. member of council at this presidency. On the 25th March 1812 he was appointed to succeed Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH as Recorder, of Bombay and on the 10th March 1813 took his seat on the bench in that capacity.

As a private membor of society Sir ALEXANDER exhibited those qualities of heart and mind, which, under the due influence of morality and religion, give a charm and value to all the endearing relations of private life. His manners were gentle and unassuming; his temper mild and chearful; and his heart kind, affectionate and generous.

In his public capacity his conduct displayed the most essential and proper virtues of a Judge. His understanding was acute and vigorous; his judgment sound and correct, and his learning extensive. They who had the pleasure of practising under him, and who have now the misfortune to regret his loss, will hear testimony to his eminent patience on the bench, his independance of spirit, his strict impartiality, and his uniform integrity.

DEATHS.—At Broach, on the 15th August, in the flower of of life and strength, to the deep affliction of her family and the sincere regret of all her acquaintance, the Lady of Major Sealy, Commissary of Stores.

September 7th, Thomas Hatfield, Esq. after an illness of only two days.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On Wednesday, the 28th ultimo, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Ar[illegible]or, Mr. Thos. Forth, Apothecary of the Hon'ble Company's Medical Service, and attached to His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Foot, to Mrs. Elizabeth Edgeworth.

At Patna, on the 24th ult. by the Revd. Mr. Nugent, Chaplin of Dinapore, Major George Burnet, son of Lieut. Col. [illegible], to Miss Sophia W. Jacob.

BIRTHS.—On Friday, the 6th instant, Mrs. M. Cockburn, of a Son.

At Futty-ghur, on Friday the 23d ultimo, the Lady of Lieut. A. Smith, 25th Regt. Native Infantry, of a still born infant.

At Hidhapoor, on the 4th ultimo, Mrs. Anne M. Silvester, the wife of Mr. Valentine Silvester, head Clerk to the Judge and Magistrate of the station, of a Son and Heir.

On Monday, the 2d inst. Mrs. Samuel Greenway of a Daughter.

On the 30th ult. the Lady of Captain George Nicholls, of the Ship Philippa, of a son and heir.

At Cawnpore, on the 24th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant C. D. O. Aplin, of a Son [illegible].

At Hoshungabod, on the 11th ult. the Lady of Col. Alexander Duncan, 2d Regt. a Son [illegible].

At Moradabad, on the 18th ult. the Lady of Captain A. Christie, of a Son and heir.

At Bangalore, on the 28th June, the Lady of Benjamin Blake, 1st Batt. 23d Native Infantry, a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On Sunday the 1st inst. at the house of Mrs. Joanna Vickers, a truly honest, good and charitable woman; the numerous poor, on whom her charity was bestowed, will regret the loss of so valuable a protector.

Same date, at the house of Dubois de Suraw, Esq. Chandernagore, Emily Lydia, infant Daughter of Capt. L. Shaw, 18th Regt. N. I.

At Sylhet, on the 23d ult. Henry Raitt, Esq. many years resident at that station.

MADRAS,

BIRTHS.—At Condapilly, on the 4th Instant, Mr. Captain STEWART. 3d Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

On the 11th Instant, the Lady of Colonel MUAT, of a Daughter.

On the 12th Instant, at Verdachellum, the Lady of GEORGE GOWAN, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Cananore on the 8th Instant, Captain J. C. HURDIS of the 1st Bat. 19th Regt. N. I. greatly regretted by his Brother Officers and other Friends.

On Saturday last the 14th Instant, JANE, the Wife of Mr. EDWARD RANKEN—much and deservedly regretted by a large circle of Relatives and Friends.

On the morning of the 16th Instant, ANNE, the Infant Daughter of Lieutenant D. H. MACKENZIE, of the Artillery; aged 5 days.

A Dindigul, on the 5th Instant, Major E. P. STEVENSON of the 4th N. V. Battalion.

At Cotallum, on the 8th Instant, Captain W. Bins, of the 24th Regiment N. I.

Calcutta.

AUGUST 2.

ADDRESS.

TO

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

On Saturday the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock in the Morning, the Gentlemen appointed to present the Address from the Inhabitants of the Presidency of Fort St. George, to the most Noble the MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, attended by appointment, at the Government House, and after the usual formalities, Captain Blacker of the Madras Cavalry, read and delivered to his Lordship the following important gratifying testimony of public applause and admiration.

To His EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE FRANCIS, MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, *British India, &c. &c. &c.*

MY LORD,

We, the European Inhabitants of Madras, deeply impressed with a sense of the benefits conferred on the British Empire in India, by the wisdom of our Lordship Councils, beg leave respectfully to offer these our cordial congratulations, on the eminent success which has distinguished the measures of your Lordship's administration.

Though remote from the immediate scene of your Lordship's splendid achievements, we have nevertheless, viewed with profound interest, the bold and honorable policy, by which they have been guided: and, when we contemplate the situation of British India, at the period your Lordship first assumed the reins of Government, we cannot forbear expressing our admiration of the wisdom and energy, which have conducted public affairs to their present unparalleled state of prosperity.—Your Lordship found our territory invaded on one hand, by a brave and hardy race of mountaineers—on the other, menaced by a lawless host of rapacious freebooteer—while the Native independent Princes evinced a disposition to take advantage of existing circumstances, and attempt measures hostile to our power.

The unprovoked aggressions of the Government of Nepaul proceeded to an extent that demanded the prompt application of the Military resources of the state.—To chastise an active and daring foe, intrenched in the fastnesses of a mountainous Country, nearly impervious to the usual mode of warfare, was an ardous and doubtful enterprize. The contest was novel and interesting, and our troops encountered an enemy worthy of their prowess; but all obstacles vanished before your Lordship's well-concerted plans, and the struggle terminated in a treaty, glorious to the British arms.

The measures adopted by your Lordship to repel the destructive incursions of those predatory hordes, who for so many years desolated a consideration portion of our [illegible] claim the same talent and energy by which war in Nepaul was conducted. The faithless policy pursued by some of our allies, paved the way for great and beneficial changes. The late Mahratta war ensued, and the perfidious

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

...t of the Native Princes met with ...nishment. It was a war of peculiar character ...ed on ...ainst myriads of lawless and m... ...emary ...ps ... whose wild discipline, and wi... ...preading ...ps ... in vain a tempted to evad... ...the influence of scient... ...stacots. It b... ...ame in a moment a war with ... Heroes of Mahidpoor and Corygaum—but th... ...ouldy and Kirkee, gallantly asserted t Seeta... ...igh honour and ... ...ecrgluri ... ...the siege of Hattrass a... ...ducte... according to the strict rules ... Art, success wa... secured by wise precautionary measures. Thus, the strength of the enemy, which lay ...n their mountains, their swarms of freebooters ...nd their fortresses, opposed no permanent re...stance to the efforts of disciplined valour.

The state ... licentious misrule, which pro...duced ... ...ratory Banditti, no longer ex...ists. Order is established, and vigour infused ...into every department of the state. The Hus...bandman has joyfully resumed his labour, the ...real source of wealth and power,—confidence ...is restored, and trade flourishes with renewed ac...tivity. The peasant reaps the fruit o his useful toil, beneath the broads Ægis of British power, and blesses the arm which sustains that shield, under whose protection reposes the destiny of so many nations.

The most accomplished statemens while they provide for the defence and security of the realm, neglect not to cherish the arts of peace. To cultivate the province of the human mind—to call forth its latent powers, and direct its energies to the improvement of society—to give a character and colour to the morals, intelligence, and spirit of the age, has justly been considered essential to the welfare of the political system. On Agriculture, on Arts, and Commerce, liberal knowledge exerts a powerful and permanent influence—it adds to the resources of a people, while it increases their happiness, and is intimately connected with the vital interests of mankind. Your Lordship's attention to this important branch of legislature, has not escaped our notice: and numerous institutions formed for the instruction of the Native population, are illustrious monuments of British Generosity, consecrated by the wisdom of your Lordship to the prosperity of the Empire.

While contemplating this important subject, it must have occurred, that to the attainment, of truth freedom of inquiry was essentially necessary; that public opinion was the strongest support of just Government: and, that liberty of discussion served but to strengthen the hands of the Executive. Such freedom of discussi n was the gift of a liberal and enlightened mind; an invaluable and unequivocal expression of those sentiments, evinced by the whole tenour of your Lordship's administration.

Such are a few of those prominent features of a Government, whose character and conduct form a brilliant era in the History of our Country. At this particular period, we are enabled to view the subject with peculiar advantage. We see clearly developed, the springs of that able and intricate policy by which effects have been produced which must excite the admiration of posterity. We see the grand object of those operations which embraced so wide a field of action; and duly appreciate the merit of those masterly combinations, by which such glorious success has been commanded. We now contemplate in tranquility that extensive coalition, directed by a crafty and deceitful policy, which has disappeared before our banners.—The reign of peace is restored, security and justice established, and a gradual system of improvement introduced into every department, conducive to the happiness of society. In a word, when we look back to the period under review, we cannot fail to acknowledge, that those stupendous projects, which led to such splendid and happy results, were conceived by a powerful and intrepid genius, carried into effect with consummate judgement, and concluded with unprecedented success.

We intreat your Lordship to accept of this imperfect expression of our sentiments, and of the assurance of our profound respect. That your Lordship may long continue to guide those Councils, whose measures embellish the brilliant annals of our Country's Glory, is the earnest prayer of.

MY LORD,
Your Lordship's Most Obedient
Humble Servants.
(Here follow 277 signatures.)

FORT ST. GEORGE, *26th May*, 1819.

To this address the MARQUIS OF HASTINGS made the following reply.

GENTLEMEN,

I can have no reserve in manifesting the peculiar satisfaction with which I meet this expression of the favorable construction put upon my measures by the British Inhabitants of the Presidency of Fort St. George.

The gratification is an h nest one—a desire to stand well in the opinion of one's Country is a laudable anxiety, because its tendency is to produce endeavours beneficial to the Community. It is true Public Applause may be sometimes sought by oblique exertions, sometimes bestowed by ...ddy ... when it is established ... keen Ambition, it will much of... ...e legitimate reward of the useful ... which it is the incentive. Hence ... ...y pleasure in receiving the testimo... ...ty of kind estimation conveyed by this address. I speak thus of the Approbation as far as it regards myself alone—I have a still more ...dent sense of it where I am to participate i... ...with those thro' whose admirable energy the ...dvantageous results noticed in the Address ...ere substantatied. The Heroism of every ...anch of the Army is justly extolled; and the Praise is to be understood as applicable not to Valour only, but to every other quality that can pre-eminently distinguish the Soldier. It can scarcely have failed to be remarked how studiously I have for—borne any labored panegyric, any high colored description, respecting the achievements of the Officers and Men who I had the happiness to command. I feared that any such Phraseology would look like the Compliments of ordinary usage, and might lead to an indistinct appreciation of the real merits,—a common place Acknowledgment implies a common place Claim. The Public, when left to judge for itself, and the prominent facts before it, could not err in measurement of the recognition due; while the glow of my gratitude towards my fellow Soldiers ran no risk of being doubted: The tone of this Address proves the justness of my confidence; My gallant Comrades enjoy the full meed of their Fame!

The time which elapsed before this Address was agitated has been fortunate. A sufficient term of trial has been exhibited to satisfy us whether what we have effected is solid.—How answers our experience? From Cape Comorin to the Mountains of Tartary, from the Indus to the Burrampooter, all India displays deferential attention to the wishes of the British Government. Our power, undoubtedly, in a great degree sways this acquiesence with many: Yet it is pleasing to believe (as there is every reason to be assured) that trust in our moderation, and a co viction of the beneficial nature of our purposes, contribute far more generally to the efficiency of our influence. The necessity which occurred for our reducing Assre Gurh is no contradiction to this representation of tranquility. That operation, in reality, belonging to the period of struggle. In the contemplation of measures requisite for securing the public quiet, we had included the surrender of a Fortress which had for many years been the receptacle of every profligate out-cast from the neighbouring countries, the Commander and Garrison of which consequently indentified themselves with every predatory gang and would ever be ready to shelter the Banditti, if not to co-operate with them. The transfer of this Fortress to us had been early stipulated by Treaty, but considerations intervened to prevent our insisting on the fulfilment of the article. I will not regret having strained delicacy beyond convenient bounds. The forbearance was befitting the undisputed superiority which the British Arms had assumed. We thought our generosity needed not to be circumscribed by strict prudence. Tho' the Commandant had been guilty of overtacts of hostility to us by his intercourse with Bajee Rao, still as the Ex-Peishwa was at the time in the Field, we had the excuse of considering this conduct as only a vacillation during an undecided contest; and we resolved to spare Scindia, the Sovereign to whom Asseer Gurh belonged, and who was on a footing of Amity with us, the pain of seeing it captured. When Bajee Rao had thrown himself on our mercy and all warfare was at an end, the invitation and protection extended to our fugitive Enemy. Appa Saheb, was unequivocally criminal. It was a direct indication of resolution to support any effort for the revival of convulsions in Central India. We had no longer an option. We applied to Scindia to change the Commandant and Garrison. His Highness's Order for the purpose was contemned: and the place, with its defenders, stood in the light of asserted independence and of hostility wilfully exercised against us. The ready subjugation of a Fortress which the childish fancy of the Country had pronounced impregnable, and the total absence of any ferment in Central India during our enterprize, which the speculation of the Natives deemed likely ro plunge us into embarrassment, served only to prove more clearly on how firm a basis the New System of our Supremacy founded. We have fitly availed ourselves of that evidence as you have remarked. You have observed my exertions to diffuse Instruction thro' the extensive Region with which we had become thus suddenly intimate. I cannot take credit for more than the having followed the impulse communicated by every British voice around me. Yes, we all, similarly confessed the sacred obligation towards a bounteous Providence of striving to impart to the Immense Population under our protection, that Improvement of Intellect which we felt to be our own most valuable and dignified possession.

One topic remains—My removal of restrictions from the press has been mentioned in laudatory language. I might easily have adopted that procedure without any length of cautious consideration, from my habit of regarding the freedom of publication as a natural right of my fellow subjects, to be narrowed only by special urgent cause assigned. The seei g no direct necessity for those invidious shackles might have sufficed to make me break them—I know myself, however, to have been guided in the step by a positive and well weighed policy. If our motives of action are worthy, it must be to render them intelligible throughout an Empire, our hold on which is opinion. Further, it is salutary for Supreme Authority, even when its intentions are most pure, to look to the control of Public Scrutiny: While conscious of rectitude, that authority can lose nothing of its strength by its exposure to general comment.—On the contrary, it acquires incalculable addition of Force.—That Government which has nothing to disguise wields the most powerful instrument that can appertain to Sovereign Rule.—It carries with it the united reliance and effort of the whole mass of the governed: And let the triumph of our beloved Country in its awful contest with Tyrant-ridden France, speak the value of a spirit to be found only in men, accustomed to indulge and express their honest sentiments.

Say for me, Gentlemen, to those who have deputed you, that I accept with unfeigned warmth and cordiality, the proof of good will with which they have honored me: and I entreat you to believe that I am justly sensible of the manner in which you have fulfilled your delegation.

Penang Papers, to the 10th of July, have reached us by a late arrival, and they contain some articles of peculiar interest, as showing the state of parties, and of feelings, in that quarter, on the subject of our new Eastern Settlement.

It will be in the recollection of our readers, that very interesting Letters upon this question have been published, from time to time, in the Calcutta Journal; to which we may add, that though nothing was urged against their accuracy, by those best acquainted with the subject, and most recently from the spot; yet they were not permitted to appear in the Gazette of Penang.

Recently, however, that Paper has given publicity to a Letter, professing to have come from Singapore, which is far more lavish in praise of the measures pursued, to the Eastward, and more openly flattering as to the characters of the individuals employed in it, than any thing that has before met the public eye through the medium of other Indian Journals.

It is altogether so curious a production, that we think it deserves preservation, more particularly when the explanations that follow it are given. The document itself, as appearing in the Penang Gazette of the 3d of July, is as follows:—

For the following interesting article respecting the new settlement of Sincapore, we are indebted to the kindness of a friend.

Extract of a Latter from Sincapore, dated June 15 1819.

"In compliance with your request I now proceed to give you some account of the affairs of this settlement.—Our gallant hero, Sir Stamford Raffles, arrived on the latter end of last month and expressed much surprise and satisfaction at seeing how much had been doring his absence and how much of the Island we had cleared, considering the enormous and exorbitant price of labour here. His active and penetrating mind of course very soon discovered the importance of winning and conciliating the different native Chiefs about us, and anticipating the deep laid schemes of the Dutch who are endeavouring to prove that we came here, and are even here, against the wishes of the surrounding native Powers. It is fortunate for us that no where in the world is the Empire of opinion more easily won and lost than among these native Chiefs, who will side with the Dutch to-day and with us to-morrow, or with us to-day and with the Dutch to-morrow, if a little trouble is only taken with them. Missions and ships have therefore been sent in every direction; and a deputation is gone to Padang to invite the Chief of that place to come here and crown our Sultan of Johore. In the mean time our population is daily increasing, and I think it was a master stroke of policy that placed Major Farquhar in command of this post. His long residence at Malacca had so endeared him to its native Inhabitants that he now acts (to use a vulgar phrase) as a decoy duck in leading them to quit the Dutch and join us here.

Our Establishment consist at present of,

Major Farquhar, as Resident and Commandant on Malacca allowances, which are about Spanish Dollars	1100
Lieut. Crossly Bengal Infantry, as Ist Assistant Resident and Collector, receives, independant of his Military allowances, a salary of	400
Lieut, Ralfe, Bengal Artillery, as Assistant Engineer and Military Store-Keeper, receives, in addition to his Military allowances, about	250
Capt. Seppings, 2d Bat. 20th Regt. as Paymaster, receives in addition to his Military allowances, a salary of	175
M. Barnard, Major Farquhar's Son-in-law, as Master Attendant, on a salary of	300
Mr. Harcourt, as Deputy ditto	150
To which, add the freight of Barnard's Brig the Ganges, which is kept as a store ship for the present . . .	800
And, the pay and allowances of our Troops, which consist of three companies of the 2d Batt. 20th Regt. and a proportion of European and Bengal Artillery-men about	3000
Total fixed monthly charge about . . . . . Spanish Dollars	6175

Lieut. Ralfe is Acting Station Staff, that appointment being reserved for a relation of Major Farquhar, I believe Lieut. Davis, of the Bengal Service, who, we hope, will soon join us.

You see our Establishment is at present rather limited; but we trust in a year or two more it will be found to "grow with our growth, and strengthen with our strength."—Our contingent charges are of course just now rather high.

Besides, the expences of the two cruizers, Nearchus and Minto, and of the two hired vessels, Indiana and Enterprize, are still chargeable to this Establishment, and may amount to at about 10 or 12,000 Dollars a month.

The more I see of this place, the more convinced am I that it has very great capabilities; and if the Supreme Government will only authorize a present outlay of a million and a half or two million sterling, and permit our illustrious founder to remove here his seat of Government from Bencoolen, I am confident Singapore will soon become the head of a great Empire, and bring about the removal of every thing like an Establishment from Penang; the commercial and political advantages of which will then be absorbed by this settlement. It must be gratifying to the friends (and who is not his friend?) of Sir Stamford Raffles' to know, that such events are not improbable, for it is well known he now possesses the unbounded confidence of the present wise and beloved Governor General; who, we also hear, has written to him with his own hand, communicating his entire approbation of all the former proceedings at Singapore; the legitimacy of which, His Lordship says, cannot be questioned.

Sir Stamford has now certainly proved himself to be he ablest man in India. As a Statesman, he joins the commanding talents and sound judgment of Pitt, with the vigour and boldness of his great father, the tact and shrewdness of Talleyrand, and the mild temper and fascinating manners of Fox. As a writer his brevity of expression is only equalled by his elegance of diction; and all judges of fine writing admit he clothes a Johnsonian depth of thought, with all the Addisonian graces of style. But I must not allow my admiration and gratitude to run away with me. We cannot, however admire him too much for one quality. How admirably he knows how to employ that powerful engine the Press, in aid of his extensive plans! I see the Bengal Papers, and particularly the Calcutta Journal have all been called upon to support us, and some of our notices, which the Penang Editor declines to print pending the decision of the Supreme Government, have been readily published by the Calcutta Editors.

I forgot to tell you before that the climate of Singapore is most salubrious; although like all newly formed settlements its jungle and swamps have proved a little prejudicial to the health of the troops. Some of the Officers of the 1st Battalion 20th Regt. are dangerously ill of dysentery; four of the European Artillery men and several of the Sepoys have died; and a great many of the latter poor fellows are afflicted with shocking inveterate ulcers in the legs, induced by bruises received in cutting and clearing the woods."

The publication of this Letter in a Gazette, which was known to have declined the insertion of praises of a far more moderate tone, and founded on something more substantial than the warm out-pourings of zeal and admiration of a single individual, on which alone this appeared evidently to rest,—naturally excited the suspicion of the Friends of Sir Stamford Raffles and Major Farquhar, that it was the production of some enemy to their reputation, who, in the disguise of a friend and admirer, had taken this mode of attempting at leat to cast a degree of ridicule on their pretensions and proceedings.

A meeting was held at the house of Sir Ralph Rice, the Recorder of Penang, to consult on the subject, and Sir Ralph gave it as a legal opinion which he was prepared to support, that the production in question contained libellous matter against the individuals named, and that the writer might be proceeded against on that ground.

This impression became so general, that the Editor of the Gazette immediately on discovering it, sent forth a short Notice to the Public, couched in the following terms:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

An objectionable article having been inadvertently inserted in the last Number of the Prince of Wales's Island Gazette, the Editor is most anxious to suppress it as soon as possible. He entreats therefore, the candour and liberality of the Subscribers will return him per bearer, the first sheet of last Saturday's Gazette and accept the accompanying in its room.

Princes of Wales' Island, July 6, 1819.

Many of the copies were thus recovered, and a sheet without the objectionable article supplied in its stead; but at Penang, as in most other quarters of the globe, the very circumstance of a desire to *suppress*, occasioned a corresponding wish on the part of those who possessed the document to *spread it more widely*, so that copies were preserved with a care that would not otherwise perhaps have been bestowed on them; and these were circulated with notes, commentaries, and annotations, to all other parts of India. It is from one of these copies and its original notes which has reached us that we learn the following particulars.

The Chief Secretary to Government, with whom the Censorship of the Press is vested, at Penang, had been absent in the country on account of his health, and the examination and revisal of the Sheets remaining with the Editor himself in this interval—he saw no reason for refusing insertion to a Letter which was handed to him by a Friend who was an an inmate of the Governor's family, the Paper itself being professedly published under the authority and patronage of Government.

When the impression had gone abroad however of its being intended to draw down ridicule on men acting in a public capacity, and the Friends of those individuals had expressed their decided belief of it having been published with that view, the Chief Secretary to Government called upon the Editor by Letter to inform him by whom the offensive Document was sent to him for publication.

To this the Editor very satisfactorily replied that having no ground to suspect either the authenticity or the evil intention of the production to which he had given insertion, he hoped to be exonerated from all blame as to the motives by which he had been actuated, and begged in the mean time not to be pressed for a disclosure of the name of the Friend from whom he had received the communication which he conceived it would be neither just nor honourable to do.

Permission was given to the Editor to publish this Correspondence between the Chief Secretary to Government and himself, which was done in the Gazette of the 10th of July, with the proper signatures, and accompanied by an assurance on his part, that though published in the Gazette of the Government, the Letter in question had received no public sanction or authority whatever.

The offence given to the Friends of Sir Stamford Raffles and Major Farquhar, was however of too deep a nature to be satisfied with a mere expression of regret, and they determined to pursue it further; in consequence of which, measures were about to be taken which might have involved an innocent individual in great difficulty, but fortunately had the effect of inducing the person who furnished the Letter to the Editor for publication, to avow himself at the public meeting which was held at Penang; and this gentleman was an Officer on the Governor's establishmeut! and a Member of the family at the Government House of Penang!!

Here our information closes, as almost immediately after this, the vessel by which we have received our Papers left the settlement, and we have heard nothing further of the affair.

Calcutta Journal August 11.

AUGUST 9.

We are truly concerned to say, that late letters from Meerut, Allahabad, Juanpore and other places, contain most unfavorable accounts of the season and the weather. At Meerut the weather has been particularly hot and oppressive, and much sickness has prevailed. H. M. 14th Regiment has suffered much in Officers and Men. At Allahabad very little rain has fallen—and apprehensions of a scarcity have been seriously entertained. At Juanpore, the want of rain had actually produced such a dearth of grain, that the poor people in the neighbourhood were actually selling their in-

(Continued after the Poetry)

Original Poetry.

"And in Verses like these," I was wout to celebrate her *Birth-day*. And now when thou seest her, tell her that my affection never hath strayed from her, and that thro' my whole life I have loved her alone.—

CHRONICLE OF THE CID.

'T was Noon—the myrtle-buds had blown
Thy soft blue eye upon me shone
(Lady! I sing of moments flown
When I was blest—most blest
When ev'ry sigh and ev'ry tear
And all my pangs of doubt and fear
Lay pillow'd on thy breast.)

That dewy eve!—that hour of *madness*
That hour of wild delirious gladness
Undimmed by Years of Grief and Sadness!
its very *dream* shall be
Pledged in the sparkling red wine-cup
And like a Halo brighten up
each night of Agony!

The Dance had ceas'd and friends to part
Rose, (each with anxious, fluttering heart
With eyes whence teardrops seemed to start)
to bid a long "Adieu"
And Oaths were made, and vows were given
In loud rude mockery of Heaven.
Cold fickle and untrue!

And Thou, the Meteor of the night
In Beauty's loveliness and light
All purely mild and mildly bright
murmur'd ——— "Farewell to thee"
And thus, thus *coldly* did we sever?
Oh God! I could recount for ever
Thy parting witchery!

Yet it were madness to retrace
The dreay hour, the stilly place
The warm wild kiss, the fond embrace
The Heaven's cloudless splendour
The deep blue Eye, the cheeks pale hue
The ripe red lip that breathed Adieu
So solemnly, so tender!

(And oh!)—when struggling, from my breast, you fled,
More ruby gleamed thy lips pure red,
Thine Eye so deeply azure—shed
A softer, holier light
(Thus, trembling Moonbeams fitful break
Upon the rippling of the Lake
In loveliness more bright!)

Spell-bound I stood! And thou'rt a Bride!
False faithless—nay I may not chide
For still thou'rt dear—would I had died
Or never known thy worth
Still, still my Love-fire burns for thee
Yet tideless passionless and free
from every taint of Earth—

And to the World I'll own that thou
Art my Beloved one—even now
Tho' stood the Death-damp on my brow
Tho' 'twere my latest breath
Tho' trembling on the cold grave's brink
Or drop by drop condemn'd to drink
the Bitterness of Death!

M. E.

(Continued from the third Page)

fant children! Considerable sickness had also prevailed at Benares, particularly among the European part of the population: and the dread of an approaching famine, is stated to be very generally entertained, unless—a considerable fall of rain in the present and next month shall avert the calamity. Letters from Ghazeepore are also filled with gloomy anticipations, and a correspondent from Dinapore, says, that there has been no rain in that neighbourhood except on the 23d of June, and two slight showers in July. He observes, that Bhoot Gram was selling at 23 Seers per Rupee—and that the trading part of the population were continually complaining. To these distressing statements, we may add, that gram and other grain have greatly increased in prices at Calcutta.

A few days ago a report was received from Delhi, that Runjeet Sing had succeeded in the invasion of Cashmeer, after a desperate battle, in which several of his principal Sirdars were killed, and a large portion of his troops, Victories however in that part of the country are not unusually claimed by both sides, and the circumstance of the Sikh army having suffered so considerable, may afford some reason to conclude that Runjeet has not been so successful as is represented. The report does not mention that he had actually entered Cashmeer.

We beleive that Mahomed Khan, the Governor of Cashmeer, is now at Peshawur, having captured that city from Shah Mahmood, in hopes of placing Shah Shooja on the throne, on terms chiefly advantageous to himself. But Shooja disdained the proffered arrangement, and retired among the Khyberees, till he could collect an army sufficient for the objects he had in view.

We have no information to whose hands the defence of Cashmeer had been intrusted in the absence of the Governor.

[*Gov. Gaz.*

AUGUST 12.

Private accounts from Trincomalee inform us of the following melancholy occurrence. A Lieutenant Rushworth, belonging to one of His Majesty's ships laying there, had been on shore shooting, and considering a jackall that he had shot, to be quite dead, was employed in cutting off his tail, when the animal turned round and bit his foot severely through the boot. Disregarding the wound, he joined a shooting party again on the following day, but, in the evening, his foot became exceedingly painful; however, in the couase of a few days more the pain subsided, and the wound was apparently healed. Some time after, Mr. R. was seized with a locked jaw, which proved fatal, and no doubts were entertained of its having been produced by the above wound. This is a striking instance of the dangers which strew the path of life, where none may be suspected to exist, and it may lead the contemplative mind to question the propriety of amusements, which depend on the infliction of cruelty to inferior animals, without aiming at the attainment of any solid advantage.

AUGUST 12.

Cotton.—The market is still scantily supplied with Cotton, and the prices of last week are fully maintained—Some purchases of Cutchoura have been made for the China market at our quotations The quantity sent to China this year forms a striking contrast compared with that of the previous year, the total number of bales of 300lbs. exported to the 3 last July being 8,040, whilst that of last year to the same period was 42,55[illegible].

Grain.—The reports of the failure of this Crop seem entitled to credit from what is experienced in this market—all the inferior descriptions of Grain have risen considerably.

Piece Goods.—We have no alterations to notice in these since our last.

Sult Petre has declined about 4as. on our former quotation.

Silk remains dull—there has been little doing in it lately and prices are nominally the same.

Sugar is in good request, and may be quoted at an advance of 4 to 8 annas on the rates of last week.

Pepper has experienced a depression of fully 1 Rupee.

AUGUST. 13,

The *Good Succes*, Crockett, for China; *Bengal Merchant*, Brown, for Madras; *Caledonia*. Roberts, for London; and *Aberdeen*, Hodges, for Buenos Ayres and Liverpool, have taken their departures for their respective destinations.

Letters from the Cape and St. Helena, have yielded us some items of intelligence beyond what we were before possessed of. The most interesting article of these has reference to the fate of the ship *Oswin*, giving an account of the catastrophe and its consequentes, on the authority of the commander himself. The following statement, therefore, of the circumstances attending her loss may be regarded as perfectly correct.

She had got round the Cape before the 29th January, on which day she sprung a leak, having before experienced a heavy sea on the Lagullas Bank, which occasioned her to make water. The leak was very serious, and both pumps were kept constantly going for twenty-four hours, without being able to gain upon it. On the contrary, at noon on the 30th, there were five feet water in the hold, and the greatest exertions that could be used were unable to prevent its increasing fast. In this critical situation, the only chance that remained for those on board of escaping her inevitable fate, depended on their preparations for quitting her, and accordingly the long boat was got out, and water, bread, as well as such necessaries as could be readily got at, were put into her. Embarking in the boat, the commander and crew steered for Saint Helena, and were from the 31st of January to the 12th of February, exposed to great sufferings and anxiety, until they reached St. Helena. During this time they ran about 1400 miles, and were particularly fortunate in making the Island to a mile. All who had been on board were saved, with only the clothes that they wore, as nothing could be brought away besides, with the single exception of the Mail. They afterwards proceeded to England, as we have already stated, in one of the Company's China ships.

DESATEER.

We waited the arrival of the last Bombay Courier, or the one following that in which Mulla Firouz had published his long Reply to the Strictures that appeared on the Desateer, in the Government Gazette of this Presidency, of the 7th of January, under a hope that something would have been said of the Critipue published on the same subject in the Calcutta Journal under the signature of LARENG, on the 25th of the same month, more particularly as the length of time that had elapsed before the Mulla's Reply appeared, from causes which he has already assigned, gave us the assurance that this Critique of LARENG's had reached Bombay.

It will be remembered that this went more fully into an analysis of the work, and struck deeper at it root than either the observations in the Government or India Gazettes; and the silence of the learned Author regarding it, making even no allusion to it in his elaborate Reply, is justly deemed unaccountable both by LARENG and ourselves.

It is not the wish of either party to prolong the controversy, nor would it perhaps be agreeable to the Public to hear more on the subject, but we have thought it due to the able Critique of LARENG to state our conviction that inasmuch as its charges went deeper, and its assertions were supported by a learned and close analysis of a portion of the work, in shewing the use made of Sanscrit, Hindee, Arabic, and Persian, in the composition of the language of the original, which was thus dissected word by word, it was entitled not only to some notice, but to a more distinct reply than either of the others published in India, and that if any were noticed at all it deserved pre-eminent consideration.

Mulla Firouz has, however, in a paragraph of the Bombay Courier which we have already printed, professed his being only the Translator of the Work in question, and not to be at all accountable for its authenticity. In this light, all are equally ready to do justice to the able and accurate performance of the task, and to admit that there is probably no other individual in India who combined in himself the same advantages for the successful execution of it.

Calcutta Journal.—August 7.

Madras.

AUGUST, 19.

The expected Private Ship *Surry*, Captain Aldham, arrived yesterday, from England, having sailed the 22d of April.

PASSENGERS.

For Madras; Miss Mary Anne Fully, Miss Catherine Campbell, Captains Thomas Douglas, and J. Palmer, Lieutenants George Muriel, Robert Maters, and Charles H. Gibb.

FOR BENGAL: Mrs. Earle, Mrs. Hickey, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Grigg and 3 children, Mrs. Wright; Mrs. Paynton; Misses Sophia Wright, Mary Wright, Mary Thomas, Charlotte Delamain, Anna Delamain, Emily Stewart, and Charlotte Noyes,—Captain W. Thomas, Lieutenant John L. Earle, Messrs. W. Hickey, W. H. Halford and Thomas Grigg.

This Ship having left England about the same time with the Indiaman which arrived last, can bring nothing new. She has brought only about thirty Ship Letters.

H. M. Sloop *Bacchus*, Captain Parkin, arrived in the Roads on Tuesday, from Trincomalie. The *Bacchus* proceeds to England, and takes a Packet Mail, which is advertised to be closed on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The *Seaforth* for Liverpool, is expected to sail before the close of the month. A Ship latter Mail is to be forwarded by this opportunity.

The *Bombay* sails immediately for Fort Jackson.

The *Reliance* sails for the Malabar Coast about the begining of September.

By this Ship we understand *The Honorable* Sir GEORGE COOPER, LADY COOPER, and Family, intend proceeding to Bombay.

The Honorable Companys Ships *Windsor* and *General Kyd* left the Roads for China on Thursday last.

The Names of the Passengers were given in our last Gazette, with the exception of James Taylor Esq. Member of the Board of Trade, who proceeded for England on the *General Kyd*.

European Extracts.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, MARCH 29.

The Marshals Dukes of Reggio, Tarentum, Ragusa, and Belluno, had the honour of breakfasting last morning with his Majesty.

Ten Mayors in the Department of the Gard have been superseded.

Intelligence of the nomination of the following Deputies has been received in Paris:—

Department of the Lower Loire, M. Saint-Aignan.

Department of the Sarthe, M. Guyot-Desormeaux (which, with M. Benjamin Constant, completes the deputation of the Sarthe.)

Department of the Rhone, M. Corcelles.

His Excellency M. Latour-Maubourg, appointed to the London Embassy, will set off in a few days for his destination.

A private letter from Manheim, dated the 23d instant, announces, that M. de Kotzebue was assassinated on that day by a student, and that the latter immediately committed suicide with the same poniard which had been the instrument of his crime. Both instantly expired on the spot.—*Journal de Paris.*

Kean, the Talma of London, having permitted himself to reply with insolence to the author of a tragedy refused by the Committee of Drury-lane Theatre, the spectators by unanimous hisses, compelled him to come forward and make a public apology. This affords a lesson to the Parisian public, who have too frequently adopted the intersts of players against authors; it affords a lessons to men of letters, who continue to show respect to players, when they will forget the distance which separates the genius that *creates* from the talent that *imitates*; it finally affords a lesson to players, who will learn by this example, that applause, however well deserved, and success, however brilliant, in their profession, should never emancipate them from their useful dependence on the audience, who too often act the part of adulators, when they ought to appear as judges.

The Persian Ambassador has visited all the places, of public amusement, but was particularly delighted with the ballet-dancers of the Opera, whose voluptuous movements almost induced him to believe that he had passed before his time into the Prophet's paredin & was already in presence of the Houris. He frequently appears at balls, and passes his opinions with great freedom upon the appearance of the ladies. Remarking one who was unusually handsome, he observed that she was worth a thousand crowns! but the coarseness of this compliment was lost, when conveyed by his interpreter to the fair object of his admiration, being involved in the customary language of eastern gallantry. Her eyes eclipsed the stars, and her teeth dazzled the whiteness of ivory and pearl!

It is said that the Persian Ambassador has permitted some ladies to see his fair Circassian, whom he led forth of a little chamber, where she is constantly shut up as if in a cabinet. Her countenance is lovely, but her form is devoid of elegance, and other features want that delicacy which is so much admired in our French ladies. It is pretended that since he saw her master is no longer extremly attached to her. It is even said, that the figurantes of the Opera house, and might be induced to seek his coolness to her is, that having fallen in Germany, she had been seen by a physician; for it as impossible for a Persian nobleman to retain any degree of [illegible] towards a woman who has been seen by [illegible] man.

French Funds, March 27.—Five per cents. 65f. 50c. Bank Stock, 1525.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER

SITTINGS AFTER TERM.

Observer, Feb. 28.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL [illegible] PHILLIP RAPHAEL.—This was an information filed by the Attorney-General against the defendant for the condemnation of a large quantity of crown glass, under the following circumstances: By the 24 Geo. III., persons exporting new crown glass are allowed a drawback greater than the duty originally paid, and in order to entitle the exporter to receive this drawback a notice is to be given to the Excise, in order that an examination may take place. Under the provisions of this Act a notice was given to James Jarvis, an Excise shipping officer, in September last, to the following effect: "Take notice, that I intend to ship for exportation, for foreign ports, on board the Princess Royal, Capt. Ashby, for Sierra Leone, lying at Blac-kwall, two casks of crown glass, No. 1 and 2, weighing 2cwt. 3qr. 7lb., all new glass, which has never been used, Signed. P. Raphael." Under this notice the excise officers attended, examined the glass, found it to be new, and affixed their seals to the casks, some information which they subsequently received led them to suspect that the casks had been re-opened, and old glass substituted for new. An immediate investigation took place, when one of the seals was found to be obliterated, and, on further examination, it was found that the new glass had been removed, & old and worthless glass substituted. Broken decanters, glasses which did not match, and sauce bottles, in some of which the remnants of the sauce remained. In proof of this case several witnesses were called. Upon the part of the defendant, Mr. Jervis made a plausible but ineffectual defence, and a verdict was found for the crown, thereby condemning the glass. There was a subsequent information for penalties. and on this too, a verdict was found for the crown for penalties amounting to Two Hundred Pounds.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Sir James Cockburn, Bart. Paymaster of the Royal Marine Forces.

Col. Hon. G. A. C. Stapylton, Commissioner of the Navy.

Capt. Robert Barie, Actin3 Resident Commissioner in Canada.

Capt. Thomas [illegible], Superintendant of Chronometers.

NAMES.		
Captains.		
D. M'Leod.		
C. B. H. Ross,		
John Hayes,		
Commanders.		
E. Denhan,		
Thos. Durton,		
J. Wyborn,		
Lieutenants.		
Wm. Cockraft,		
Thos. Gray, (a)		
Thos. Read,		
Jas. U. Purchas,		To superintend [illegible] dinary.
Geo. L. Saunders,		
Geo. Harris,		
John Robarts, (a)		
Geo. Hopkins,		
John Sutherland,		
Geo. Williamson,		
R. D. Lancaster,		
N. T. France,		
Pursers.		
W. Moore,		
R. Henning,		
R. Sugar,		
W. Sison,		
J. J. Lanyon,		
Thos. Tait,		

Edward Powell, Clerk of the Survey, Woolwich Yard.

P. Edgecombe, Ditto, Chatham, Yard.

Ambrose Keddell, Ditto, Plymouth Yard.

R. T. Forster, Clerk of the Ro[illegible] Yard, Portsmouth Yard.

Dr. Robert Wright, Physician of G[illegible] pital.

Dr. John Gray, Ditto, of Haslar Hospital.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO ST[illegible]

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTERS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER 1819.

Destructive Fire.—It is some years since Edinburgh has been visited with a fire so alarming or extensive as that which broke out early on Thursday morning last in the row of shops on the North Bridge, occuped by Mr. Gillespie, druggist, Mr. Rayburn, persumer, Mr. Cotton, tobacconist, and others. At three o'clock the alarm was given; in an hour, the engines belonging to the Sun, Friendly, and Caledonian Offices, were on the spot; but, in spite of every exertion, the buildings were levelled with the ground by five o'clock. The fire still continued bursting forth from the shops and cellars below; but, by the exertions of one of the engines, which was carried into the narrow close behind, it was completely mastered between six and seven. The buildings being very old, and principally built of wood, the flames spread most rapidly, and were greatly aided by the very combustible nature of their contents. These premises existed prior to the construction of the North Bridge; they have long been an eye-sore, and the conflagration, on that account, will not be regretted. The loss, however, must be very considerable. A party of the 88th reggiment were on duty to keep order. The supply of water was totally insufficient to keep the engines at work.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 2.

GENERAL GOURGAUD.

Mr. Lambton, in rising to present a petition from General Gourgaud, of which he had given notice, some time previously, though it was but fair to state, that he (Mr. Lambton) was himself unacquainted with the facts contained in that petition. He had been induced to present it, however, at the request of a distinguished foreigner, residing in this country, and he thought that in so doing he was acting in conformity with his duty as a member of parliament. From that petition it would appear that certain persons, acting under orders from the colleague of the noble lord opposite, had departed from and disgraced that system of liberality and protection, in regard to foreigners, for which this country has been so justly famed. (*Hear.*) He should have presented that petition to the last parliament with much more distrust of any interest it should excite, than he entertained in submitting it to the present one (*hear*); knowing as he did, by experience, how little disposed the last parliament was to evince that consideration & humanity for the case of an injured foreigner, which he anticipated from that which he had now the honour to address. This petition complained of a violation of that Act of Parliament by which foreigners, on being taken up, are empowered to demand to be carried before the privy council; it also complained of the detention of the petitioner's prayer; and also of cruelties and outrage committed on the person of Gen. Gourgaud, which reflected the highest dishonour and disgrace on those who permitted and on those who executed them. He should be happy if it should be found on inquiry, that his Majesty's Government had not disgraced itself by wanton cruelty to an unfortunate foreigner, placed within the scope of their boundless power, (*hear.*)—The hon. gent. then apologised to the house for the time which he feared the reading of documents necessary to elucidate the case might occupy; but he threw himself on their indulgence, and would state the principle facts of the case. (*Hear.*) On the 14th November, 14 or 15 men, armed with pistols, and bludgeons, rushed into the bed-room of Gen. Gourgaud, early in the morning, and Mr. Capper ordered him to get up, and accompany him instantly to Lord Sidmouth; the General requested time to make some arrangements, which was refused, and the persons then proceeded to rifle the apartment. The General requested to see their warrant; they showed him one from Lord Sidmouth, and he must go along with them to his office.—He again requested a little time to dress and prepare himself, when Mr. Capper told him that if he did not instantly rise, they would carry him thither, naked as he was; as a proof of such his intention, Mr. Capper caught hold of a part of the bed-clothes. The General then demanded to be taken before the council, which was also refused him. He at length got down into the sitting room, and to show his wish not to obstruct their search, he pointed to the different closets in the room. He contrived to put some papers of a private nature, in spite of the efforts of Mr. Capper to the contrary, into his portfolio, and locked it in their presence. He then also protested against the seizure of his papers, some others of which he also locked up, and attempted to seal. Mr. Capper tried to snatch the key and seal out of his hand, so that he was not able to put more than one seal. Two of the men then caught hold of his clothes, and two others struck him with their bludgeons. They only ceased on his setting up cries of "murder," which really (said the hon. gent.), from their conduct he might well anticipate. Mr. Capper told the assembled crowd that the Gen. was a madman, a foreigner, and guilty of high treason; and he threatened if they would attempt to interfere he would fire on them. In getting into the carriage he nearly broke his leg by shutting to the door upon it; and when the General was at last thrust in, overpowered by heat and agitation, he sunk down in the bottom of it, and they drove off from the lodgings at full gallop. He (Mr. Lambton) had been thus minute in detailing these circumstances, because he thought they involved the main points complained of viz. the refusal to take the petitioner before the council; the seizure of his papers; the injury done to a foreigner, an officer, and a gentleman. (*Hear.*) He had with him an affidavit of the General's relative to his demand of being carried before the council, which the house perhaps would allow him to read. It appeared that General Gourgaud consulted with a friend upon the subject, who showed him the clause of the alien-act which gives to foreigners that right.

The affidavit, which was then read, was to the following effect:—

"I, the undersigned, make oath and declare before God, that when Mr. Capper, on the morning of the 14th of Nov. shewed me the order of Lord Sidmouth, commanding me instantly to leave Great Britain, I earnestly required to be brought before the privy council, according to the provisions of the alien bill; and I informed Mr. Capper, that by refusing to permit me, he himself violated the law. And I further declare, that at the time of the publication of my letter to the Empress Maria Louisa, I consulted several friends, who knew perfectly well, that in case of arrest I had a right to be taken before the council."

The hon. gent. here observed, that it was needless for him to detail the various circumstances attending his removal, as stated in the petition. All his remonstrances were met by the most insolent and contemptuous behaviour. He was taken to the house of Mr. Capper, near Vauxhall, and he then asked for the property which had been taken from him, but met with similar treatment. At length General Gourgaud, at 11 of the clock at night, finding himself overcome by continued agitation, demanded permission to be allowed to go to rest: yet even this was not permitted, till after the people had supped. The next morning Mr. Capper brought with him a Magistrate who refused to have any thing to do with him, referring him to Lord Sidmouth. He then requested that magistrate to carry a letter from him to Lord Sidmouth, which he also declined. Gen. Gourgaud then wrote a letter to his friend, Count Forbin Janson, begging him to take care of the property which he had been compelled to leave behind in London.—On the 18th Mr. Capper returned with an answer from Janson, stating that he had not been allowed even to keep the letter which the General had sent. General Gourgaud's clothes were not even returned to him, nor his papers. He was put on board a packet at Harwich without a passport. On his representing that that he could not land on the other side without one, he was at last furnished with a passport, and finally arrived at Hamburgh. A letter was received from him, dated from Harwich, the (28th) of November. That letter was rather long; but as it was an important one, he (Mr. Lambton) would again claim the indulgence of the house. It was in substance as follows:—

"My Lord,—When no longer at a distance from those who call themselves your servants, I shall one day return to England, you will know that on the 14th of November, a body of men entered my room, and proceeded to take away my papers, and other things, my property. They said they acted by your lordship's order. I now write to beg that those things may be returned to me, which were taken from me by Mr. Capper. Your lordship will remember that I did not come to this country by stealth. During my stay here I was guilty of no infringement of your laws, of no violence. Am I guilty? try me. I wrote to my friend Count Forbin Janson, begging him to take care of my property left in London. He was not allowed even to keep or read my letter. I declare I never had the least idea of infringing the orders of the law; it would have been great folly if I had. Alone, unarmed, I was seized by seven or eight vigorous men. If your lordship thinks the power granted by the Alien act does not extend to the persons and property of foreigners, I have here to beg your lordship will allow me to return to claim them"

To this letter an answer was received, dated Whitehall, 30th Nov. 1818, from Mr. Hobhouse, acknowledging the receipt of the general's letter, and stating that he (Mr. Hobhouse) was desired by Lord Sidmouth to acquaint him, that the papers, pistols, and portfolio, taken from him, had been transmitted to Hamburgh. General Gourgaud addressed another letter to Lord Sidmouth, dated 8th Dec. 1818, in which he requests, as his lordship must be by that time aware how little foundation there was for the idle stories abroad relative to him (Gen. Gourgaud), that he might be permitted to return to London: he stated, that he had added a detail of his sufferings; that his effects had been pillaged without a legal order: that not having received an answer to a second letter addressed by him to his friend, requesting him to take care of his effects, he presumed it had never been delivered; that Mr. Hobhouse had transmitted to him only his portfolio, pistols, and a bundle of papers relating to business; that the portfolio, which was locked up by himself at the time of his seizure, had been sent to him *open* and that he would not therefore receive it (and to this circumstance the hon. gentleman particularly directed the attention of the house) from the master of the post-office, but in the presence of Mr. Bastade, the police-magistrate of Hamburgh. Then follows this passage:—"I am not a conspirator; the object of my visit (to England) was to let my friends know the situation of the unhappy Napoleon, and to obtain for him some relief. I was honoured by his kindness, and distinguished by his favour for 15 years. Will ministers find me guilty if I wish to alleviate his sufferings?" The General next proceeds to express his conviction, thae any eulogium passed by himself on Napoleon could hardly have had any influence upon the conduct observed towards him, notwithstanding that he had said, that if Napoleon was vanquished at Waterloo, it was by fate, not by his want of skill, and that he was the first of all modern generals. On the 12th of January Mr. Hobhouse again wrote to General Gourgaud, that on the subject of the portfolio he referred him to his former letter: that as the General had not particularized the remainder of his property, it was impossible to institute any inquiry into the matter; and that with regard to the statement relative to the portfolio, as made by the General, it had been found upon inquiry to be utterly destitute of foundation. In reply to this, General Gourgaud again demanded to be permitted to return to London; observing, that as to not having particularized his property, his lordship must be aware, that upon being removed from it, it was morally impossible to make out a list: that, however in his room were four trunks, of which he had only received one; that as to articles of linen, &c. it would have been, indecorous in him to have troubled his lordship: as to papers however, the were on his table, at the time of his seizure, some notes for a history of the campaign of 1814, and remarks on the violation of the treaty of Paris. That he disdained to reply to the charge of having made an unfounded statement, and would not answer such offensive language. A certificate of the police minister of Hamburgh is enclosed, dated January 30, 1819, confirming the fact of his finding, on being called upon to examine it, that the portfolio was unlocked; it not being possible for him, however, to speak to its previous state immediately on its arrival, although he entertained no doubt it had been transmitted in the same open state. He had now done with the correspondence on this subject: the prayer of the petitioner was that he might be permitted to come again to England, for the purpose of bringing an action against those who had aggrieved him. It did not question the power of ministers to do what they had done under the act, but it disputed the just exercise of it: it did not impugn the law, but the conduct of those who had violated one of its provisions. That meagre security which was afforded by a single clause in the act, had been withdrawn from the petitioner? his house had been invaded, his property seized, and his person subjected to indignities, from which, however friendless his situation, his rank and character ought to have exempted him. He should not go further than to move at present, that the petition be brought up and read, reserving himself till he should hear what could be alleged in answer to it, and trusting that satisfactory explanation would be given.

The petition, which was then brought up and read, contained little more in substance than had been already stated in the remarks of Mr. Lambton.

Mr. Henry Clive observed, that the situation which he had the honour to hold made it his duty to offer to the

house some account of the proceedings which had actually taken place in the case of the present petitioner. He had acted in the discharge of an unpleasant duty, and was happy to have this opportunity of stating accurately the facts as they had occurred. When the individual whose conduct was now under consideration first visited this country he was not apprised, but his conduct might, or might not, for some time afterwards have conciliated the good will of various respectable persons. It was certain that he did not appear originally to be the character which he had subsequently turned out to be. In consequence of circumstances which had previously come to the knowledge of Government, it was deemed necessary, on the 14th of November last, to remove him from this country; and he could solemnly declare that there was no intention in any department, of coupling that removal with any unnecessary severity. Had the individual in question behaved with ordinary patience, there would have been no ground for this complaint. The officers who entered his room were not, as represented in the petition armed with bludgeons; they addressed him in civil language, and received very rough treatment in return. They allowed him time to dress, which time he endeavoured to employ in securing the means of an escape. This latter attempt necessarily led to a scuffle, in which the officers exerted themselves, knowing that the object of apprehension was a foreigner, to accomplish their purpose with as little injury as possible to his person. Accordingly, they suffered considerably more than the individual whom they were taking into custody.—With regard to what was stated as having taken place on the subject of an appeal to the privy council, he must beg the house to believe, that it rested entirely on the authority of the petitioner. It appeared, by his own account, that he was not quite so friendless as he had described himself to be, as he had applied to some friend in the city, who pointed out to him the clause in the act appertaining to this subject. It was true that he had shewn a drawer to the messengers in which there lay pistols, but it was after other pistols had been taken from under his pillow, and a dagger, which he was on the point of drawing, had been snatched from him. He had been forced into a coach, because the mob had collected, and on account of the noise and resistance which he made; but it was not true that he had been hurt in the struggle. When he arrived in the neighbourhood of Vauxhall, the mob having dispersed, and there being no longer any doubt of his secure custody, some of his effects were restored to him. Having looked into that clause of the act on which the petitioner relied, he had carefully directed the agent at Harwich to permit this individual to be carried according to his request before a magistrate. A long interval had elapsed since this transaction and the present called upon the attention of the house. At the period of its taking place it was confidently asserted in the public prints, that it would be brought under consideration as soon as parliament should assemble. Two months, however, had passed, and this was the first time the subject had been introduced in that house. The behaviour, however, of this individual was equally violent during his conveyance to the coast, as it had been at the moment of his apprehension. On being carried, in compliance with his own wishes, before a magistrate at Harwich, the magistrate who first attended to the case was of opinion that the warrant was deficient, as being contrary to a permission which the petitioner had received to reside in this country. The mayor, however, who was present, took a juster view of the question, and observed that the individual being in the hands of the King's messengers, they were not authorized to interfere. He remained five days at Harwich, during which period his friends might have communicated with him; his letters and portfolio carefully sealed were sent to him in an envelope, but he himself refused to open them before he should arrive at Cuxhaven, and in the presence of a police officer. [It was with much difficulty we collected the particulars of this statement, for the entire accuracy of which we cannot vouch; the hon. member's tone was singularly indistinct.]

Sir Robert Wilson expressed his hope that the house would receive this petition, and if a substantial grievance had been inflicted, afford redress, however fractional parts of the case might be justified by the existing law. The claim on the house was rendered the more forcible, inasmuch as it was preferred by a friendless and unfortunate stranger, whose public and private life were without reproach; who had won, by his personal merit, every honour which had been heretofore confand upon him,& whose fidelity to his benefactor had involved him in the pains and penalties of a relentless persecution. How it was that he had incurred the severe displeasure of his Majesty's ministers he did not know: but he trusted it was not owing to his having endeavoured to vindicate the honour of the French arms. He trusted that it was not their object to establish the military glory of this country by the warrant of a Secretary of State; or to punish General Gourgaud for contending that his chief had not relinquished ingloriously the contest in which he was engaged. Upon this point, however, some doubt might continue to exist, when it was recollected that a British officer had been dismissed the service from the same cause. He could undertake to pledge himself that General Gourgaud had not been engaged in any illicit correspondence with persons in foreign states, and as from delicacy his own name was omitted in the petition, he would now state to the house what was within his own knowledge of this case. Some days after the publication of his book, General Gourgaud informed him, that he had reason to fear that it was intended to remove him from the country. He (Si R. Wilson) ridiculed these fears, and told him that if apprehended by order of the Secretary of State, the Privy Council would, he doubted not, cancel the warrant. This was sufficient to show that General Gourgaud was aware at the time of his arrest, that he had the right of appealing to the Privy Council. Calling on him two or three days afterwards, the General asked him whether he knew a Dr. May, a person under that name having visited him, and informed him that he had been quartered at his mother's house during his stay at Paris, and had been treated with a kindness which made him anxious to communicate in confidence with himself, and render him all the service in his power. He was ready to be the vehicle of the General's intercourse with his friends and family abroad. His (Sir R. Wilson's) immediate observation was, that he suspected the man to be either Oliver, or one of his brothers. The General said he had borrowed of him four or five pounds on account of some pressing occasion, and he then congratulated him that he had probably fallen in with a swindler instead of a spy, rebuking him, however, for hazarding a loss which he could ill afford to sustain. Some time after, he was informed by a distinguished foreigner, Count Forbin Janson, of the arrest of General Gourgaud: and that he had requested of the honourable gentleman (Mr. Clive) to be allowed access to him, not as to an acquaintance, but to a brave countryman in distress. He added also, that he was ready to communicate with General Gourgaud himself, or through the medium of any other person whom he might appoint. The hon member's answer was, "You cannot go, for Lord Sidmouth will not permit any communication with General Gourgaud." Was it directed by the alien act, that a foreigner should be seized in such a manner: that he should be denied all intercourse with his friends; and that his private property, and papers relating to his own affairs, should be left at the mercy of government officers? He could not believe that a person such as General Gourgaud should lawfully be treated in such a manner. He (Sir R. Wilson) had at first been extremely reluctant to interfere; but, however, he at last agreed to accompany Count Forbin Janson to the General's house. The servant-maid told them, that on the day before the General's arrest, a gentleman had called for him, and on being told that he was not at home, desired her to say to the General, "that Dr. May would call on him to-morrow morning." He would ask, if this Dr. May was not one of those infamous characters who had been going about attempting to entrap innocent and unwary persons? [The gallant general then described the violent manner in which the officers, who accompanied Mr. Capper, rushed into General Gourgaud's apartment on the morning on which he was arrested.] The servant said, that several persons proceeded to throw the clothes off the General, (for he was in bed at the time,) took him violently out of his bed, and forced him through the passage. When he perceived that he was to be compelled to quit the house, he wished to take his effects along with him: but this they would not allow. He then went to the window to call for assistance, when one of those men, he should rather call them ruffians, rudely and forcibly dragged him back. She was ready to give her oath that she saw one of these men with his cane (for it certainly was not, strictly speaking, a bludgeon) strike the general "on his poor naked head," to use her own words. These statements did not rest on the veracity of the servant maid alone, for there were many other persons ready to come forward and depose to the truth of them. It would be an insult to that house, to suppose that they could approve such a proceeding; it would be in justice to them to suppose that they would not censure it. He did not accuse the under secretaries of being accessary to this barbarous treatment; but he accused them of issuing the warrant in an improper manner, and of employing these ruffians to execute it. There was sufficient evidence that this person had been improperly and unjustly treated. As to the seizing and breaking open of his portfolio, it was absolutely contrary to the alien act and the law of the land; and he defied ministers to justify that proceeding. (*hear.*) If it was seized and broken open by the warrant of Lord Sidmouth, the warrant was improper; and if it was not done under his warrant, the person who committed the act was guilty of a felony (*hear.*) The pistols had been taken away by Mr. Capper, but why had they not been restored to the General afterwards? Why had they not, at all events, been sent to Cuxhaven? As to the portfolio, it might be asigned as a reason for seizing it, that ministers wished to examine his correspondence; but for seizing the fire-arms no reason could be given, except, perhaps, that they bore the arms of Napoleon, and that these insignia were a warrant for confiscation The people of this country, however, knew too well the value of property, and prized too highly the rights by which property was guarded, to allow it to be unwarrantably taken from them. He concluded by expressing a wish that his hon. friend (Mr. Lambton) would move that the subject be referred to a special committee; and if he would intrust the management of the inquiry to him, he would pledge himself to establish the facts stated in the petition. (*A laugh* from the ministerial side of the house.)

Lord Castlereagh said, it was not his intention to enter at present into any extended detail on the subject of this petition. He should suppose it lying on the table; but if the hon. gent. meant to found any ulterior proceeding on it, he should then give his opinion at greater length. He thought the hon. General (Sir R. Wilson) was apt to give too much credit to this officer; and he would therefore advise him not to be too ready to pledge himself for the accuracy of such statements as were contained in the petition. The object of the petitioner was to show that he had been treated in an unwarrantable manner but if it had been proved that General Gourgaud had been an inaccurate historian of the battle of Waterloo, the house would not think it improbable that his account of this transaction was also incorrect. Mr. Capper went to the General's house with a written paper containing the warrant; and from the highly respectable character of that gentleman he surely was not a person likely to sanction such usage as that complained of in the petition. The General said that on the entrance of the officers, he directed them to a drawer where his pistols lay unloaded, in order to show that he had no intention of offering any opposition. Now if he (Lord Castlereagh) had been rightly informed, the first answer which the General gave, was that constitutional one of laying hold of a brace of loaded pistols (*a laugh*); and if he had not been prevented by the officers he probably would have given them a proof that his pistols were not unloaded. When those pistols were wrenched from his grasp, he attempted to snatch up a dagger which lay concealed under some loose papers; but fortunately he laid hold of the wrong end—fortunately he and the officer grasped it in such a manner, that the scabbard fell to his share, (*a laugh*), and the dagger to the officer's. When the portfolio was seized, he pursued the same course of opposition; he broke the windows, crying out "murder" and "robbery," and calling on the mob without to rescue him; in consequence of which one of the officers was knocked down by the populace, at the coach-door. Then was permission granted him to collect his property, but his irritated temper and offended dignity would not allow him to accept any accommodation. Nothing could be more violent than his conduct on the road to Harwich. When he arrived there, he had an interview with the Mayor, who discussed and explained to him the right of the warrant. We understood the noble lord to say that the portfolio had been accidentally left behind in the confusion which attended the General's departure. He had been sent to Hamburgh by his own direction: the General himself was the person who chose his own destination, and made all the subsequent arrangements. —The noble lord said, he had only given this brief outline at present, that the real state of the case might remain on the minds of the house, and to show that the officers in discharging their duty, under the warrant of the secretary of state, had not acted in the brutal manner alledged by the petitioner.

Mr. F. Douglas thought his hon. friend (Mr. Lambton) had made out a case which called urgently for enquiry. He knew it was customary for hon. gentlemen on the opposite side of the house, to meet statements of abuses by reflections on the characters of those persons on whose veracity these statements rested. No doubt the name of General Gourgaud, and the remembrance of his political connexions, were apt to excite prejudices in some persons' minds, and perhaps he himself was not altogether free from those prejudices. But still a breach of the law of the land—a breach of that principle which regulates our intercourse with foreign nations, as well as of the principle which protects our internal property—the house were bound to watch with peculiar jealousy. The question respecting General Gourgaud divided itself into two branches. The first was, his having neglected to demand that he should be carried before the privy council. They must all [illegible] in the debate on the bill, how [illegible]

[illegible]REET.

d by the gentlemen opposite, on that part of which provided that the alien should have an peal to the Privy Council. But how did the on. gentleman (Mr. H. Clive) prove this point? e had said that General Gourgaud did not require to be brought before the Privy Council, ut before a Magistrate. Good God! were we to be eluded on such quibbles? It was he duty of the officer to inform Gen. Gourgaud hat course he should pursue. This treatment as not general, it was the reverse, it was oth ungenerous and unjust. He would appeal all those who, like himself, had occasionally ound themselves friendless strangers in a foreign country, ignorant of the laws of that country and the regulation applicable to foreigners, ow they would have judged of similar conduct owards themselves? He should say a few words n the other branch of this question, the seizure of the General's property. If his papers were not to be examined when brought before the Privy Council, why had they been taken away at all? It was said, formerly, that they had been taken away for the purpose of security; but did not the gentlemen know that Gen. Gourgaud had friends in this country, who could have taken care of them.? It never could be the duty of that house to consider assertions made against a man, a sufficient reason for not taking his case into enquiry. The assertions of the hon. gentleman opposite. (Mr. Clive) certainly weighed more with him than the assertions of General Gourgaud, but for that very reason he was for an enquiry. He did not accuse the hon. gent. of any breach of the law, much less of any voluntary injustice towards this man; but there might be seen in this case one of the bad effects arising from the possession of uncontrolled power. In persons possessing arbitrary power there was a natural and inheritant proneness to violence and brutality.

Mr. B. Bathurst thought that neither the hon. general, nor the hon. gentleman on the opposite side of the house had said any thing but what was founded on the statements of the petitioner, and they had not answered any of the assertions which had been made on the other side. Did they think that no attention should be paid to these, and that all should go one way? The hon. member had said, that General Gourgaud asked to be brought before a justice of the peace, meaning the Privy Council; but the gallant general had said, he did not know that he should appeal to the Privy Council. These arguments were completely at variance, for they accounted, for the General's conduct on opposite grounds. The latter argument seemed to have been made up before the former one was produced.

Mr. F. Douglus explained.

Mr. Bennet said, that he should detain the house but for a very short time. The noble lord and the right hon. gentleman had urged, that no evidence was superaded to that of general Gourgaud, against the evidence of those who were accused as criminals. If that were so, he was at least as ready to believe the testimony of the oppressed, as the testimony of those who stood charged with crimes. But his hon. friend had stated that there was, besides, the evidence of two servants, two English servants, not servants of general Gourgaud, who bore testimony, one to a part, and another to the whole of the transaction; and he did believe the statement given upon this evidence to be correct. Much had been said of the language used by the General. What! were persons to be gagged too? Were they to make no complaint? But to the main charge, no answer had been made or attempted. Did they read his letters or not? Did they break open his portfolio—a locked portfolio? Did they feloniously break it open? Let them give a specific answer to this question. He did not say that they could not answer, no; but let them do it.

Mr. Sinclair rose under the gallery on the opposition side, and said he was anxious to express his entire dissent to what had been advanced on that side of the house against the alien bill: that bill was necessary, and it was beneficial; it enabled ministers to send from this country those who had long been planning its ruin abroad, and who had come to this country in order to continue their mischievous practices. Those persons manifested their venom now that they could not sting.

Mr. C. Hutchinson considered the transaction the most disgraceful and barbarous. An hon. member had objected to the credibility of the charge, that Englishmen were guilty of such brutality; but he must remind that Englishmen had been guilty of passing the alien act. If a committee should be agreed to, he would be done in one moment. But it was not the intention of the noble lord to appoint a committee; and if the hon. member for Durham should move for one, his lordship would frustrate the attempt. The case was of importance, of vital importance, to the character of the country. Each of the members on the other side had made a different case. The first honourable gentleman had made as lame a statement as had ever been made in parliament. The whole charge was in fact admitted by him. He had asked leave to speak again; he hoped that leave would be granted, and a committee appointed to investigate the whole transaction. Pistols, which lay by the General's bed-side, had first been seized, and he himself then pointed out others in order that they might he removed. Did this look like resistance? But he had a sword for the purpose of effecting his rescue. Did gentlemen really think this probable? Was it probable that a perfect stranger, unacquainted with our language (he had known the General for a few days —he believed he did not speak English—he spoke a few words(—was it credible that this gentleman, this gallant officer, seriously intended a rescue, insulted and beaten to as he was, against 2, 3, 4 men? against 8, he supposed, picked men? It was quite impossible. But the mere facts of the case were unimportant in comparison to the great principle involved in it. The remarks of the noble lord as to the veracity of the General were extraordinary: unwarranted expressions might fall from a speaker in the heat of debate; but they had the testimony of his gallant friend, the member for Southwark, who had examined one of the servants; the very length too of the gallant General's statement coroborated its truth. He must therefore consider the noble lord's observations as to veracity quite indecorous. But it was the character of the nation that was before the house. This was said to be the first case under the alien-act. Was it not the duty of ministers, if they must have recourse to such a proceeding, to employ officers who would perform their part with every respect and amenity? He should like to known what officers went with Capper, that it might be ascertained what character they had. Englishmen were indeed changed. The time was, when it was their boast that a foreigner no sooner put his foot upon English ground than he was free and entitled to all the benefit of English laws while he obeyed them. Now we were disgraced by a system of persecution and cruelty. Admiring, as he did, the glory of Waterloo, he considered our conduct since as impolitic and disgraceful to the country; it was conduct which those who should come after us would reprobate. He alluded to no other country but our own. He did hope, therefore, that the noble lord would give the General an opportunity of proving, and the Government of disproving, the charge. It was a statement of as great a grievance as had ever been presented to parliament. The defence was as lame as had ever been offered. The noble lord and the right honourable gentleman, sensible of the lameness of the defence, had patched up another defence by objecting to the evidence. It was true that he had excited compassion, here and in every town, as he was driven along to Harwich. He hoped that the hon. member for Durham would take some ulterior steps, not so much for the sake of the gallant general, as for the credit of the country.

Sir George Cockburn stated, in a very low tone of voice, a conversation that had taken place between him and General Gourgaud at St. Helena. It was natural for him to suppose that he had come with Buonaparte. But he replied, "No." He had gone to Russia with Buonaparte, and was engaged in the campaign which lost him France. After the restoration of the Bourbons he ingratiated himself with the Duc de Berri, who got him appointed Governor of Port St. Louis. He went to meet Bonaparte on his return from Elba, and had been appointed one of his generals. Next day he went to the Lieutenant-General, Count Bertrand, to thank him for the appointment. The Count replied, that he owed it not to him for if Buonaparte would take his advice he would have no such generals. This fidelity, the General had stated, caused all his persecution, *(much laughter.)* If the gallant General (Sir R. Wilson) alluded to any officer belonging to the British navy, he could assure him that attachment to Buonaparte was not the cause of his dismissal.

Mr. Lambton replied. The question still remained unanswered. Under what pretence were General Gourgaud's papers seized? On the other side there was no evidence but Benjamin Capper's. If the character of the General was bad, how came he to be received into the company of some of his Majesty's ministers? He understood that he had dined (he might mention the name) with Lord Bathurst [Mr. Goulburn nodded assent], and he believed with Lord Castlereagh [*No.*] He begged the attention of the house to a circumstance respecting Capper which was to be found in the police report of 1816; it was a very extraordinary circumstance. Capper, in uniform, and with a drawn sword accompanied by a foreigner and Bow-street officers, entered a gambling house, and carried away a large sum of money from the table, which was never returned by him. Such was the man whose evidence was relied upon on the other side. He should be glad to learn that the noble lord would appoint a committee of inquiry. He would willingly leave the nomination of the committee to his lordship. The noble lord had said that the General had ill-used the officers. How could one man, unarmed, give ill usage to the number of officers employed? At Ilford, ou the road to Harwich, the ill-used General endeavoured to obtain redress from a magistrate; he was struck on the head till he bled, and and in that state he was conveyed to Harwich. He now moved, that the petition be laid on table: he should subsequently move that it be printed, in order that all the members might be fully aware of its coutents. He had no hopes of a committee. As to the alien act, he had formerly expressed his opinion of its principles and provisions. The hon. gent. under the gallery (Mr. Sinclair) appeared to have embellished his speech, by calling the general terms used in defence of that act, and to have added the barbarities committed against Gen. Gourgaud as fit illustrations: but if the act had been wise and just, it altered not the present case, for under the act there could be no right to commit so nefarious an outrage. He fully agreed with his hon. friend, the member for Shrewsbury, that the papers had been feloniously taken.

Mr. Beckett begged to state, that several complaints had been made against a very irregular house in Pall-mall. The whole conduct of the business had been committed to Mr. Graham, and by him had Capper been employed.

Mr. Bennet said, that Mr. Graham might have employed Capper, but what had Capper to do with a foreigner? Why was he in uniform? Why with a drawn sword? According to the opinion of Mr. Nares, the magistrate, when asked whether Capper was to be trusted, Capper was not to be trusted. Upon this statement (the hon. member held the police report open in his hand) he would not trust Capper in any transaction. (The hon. member read from the police-report Mr. Nares's answers to his questions—" Would you commit Capper if he were brought before you upon this charge? I am not certain that there is evidence sufficient for that [much *cheering* from the ministerial side, on which the hon. member entreated them to suspend their cheers till they should hear the whole]; but I should have run the risk most undoubtedly." (*vehement cheering* from the opposition side of the house.)

On the motion that it be printed.

Mr. C. Hutchinson put it to the noble lord (Castlereagh), whether he would think it proper to have the petition printed, and thereby sent generally before the public—whether he would consent to have it go abroad, that this officer had been treated with gross indgnity as the petitiou described, without afterwards consenting to go into an inquiry respecting it?

Lord Castlereagh replied, that when the time should arrive at which the propriety of an inquiry might be discussed, he would then state his opinions upon the subject. He was unwilling to say any thing which could wonud the feelings of General Gourgand; but if the matter should come for discussion, he shonld feel it his duty to state his opinions upon it.

Mr. Bennet and Mr. Lambton explained.

The qnestion was then put, and the petition ordered to be printed; after which.

Mr. Bennet, having beeen informed by an hon. frend, that the observations which he had made upon the conduct of Mr. Capper were mistaken, he begged distinctly to be understood, as having meant them to apply, not to Mr. Henry Capper, who had the superintendence of the convict department. but to Benjamin Capper. It was impossible that he could have thoughts for an instant of using a harsh expression of Mr. Capper, than whom he believed there did not exits a more humane or honorable individnal in the country. His observations were directed to Benjamin Capper, the person who removed General Gourgaud, and to him only..

SELECTIONS.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

A first volume of Transactions now published of the Literary Society of Bombay, established in 1804, contains the following articles:—

Discourse at the opening of the Society. By Sir James Mackintosh, president.

An Account of the Festival of Mamangom as celebrated on the Coast of Malabar. By Francis Wrede, esq. (afterwards Baron Wrede.)

Remarks upon the Temperature of the Island of Bombay during the years 1803 and 1804. By Major (now Lieutenant Colonel) Jasper Nicholls.

Translations from the Chinese of two Edicts: the one relating to the Condemnation of certain Persons convicted of Christianity, and the other concerning the Condemnation of certain Magistrates in the Province of Canton. By Sir George Staunton. With Introductory Remarks by the President Sir James Mackintosh.

Account of the Akhlauk-e-Nasiree, or Morals of Nasir, a celebrated Persian System of Ethics. By Lieut. Edward Frissell, of the Bombay Establishment.

Account of the Caves in Salsette, illustrated with Drawings of the principal Figures and Caves. By Henry Salt, esq.

On the Similitude between the Gipsy and Hindostanee Languages. By Lieut. Francis Irvine of the Bengal Native Infantry.

Translations from the Persian, illustrative of the Opinions of the Sunni and Shia Sects of Mahomedans. By Brig.-Gen. Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B.

A Treatise on Sufiism, or Mahomedan Mysticism. By Lieut. James William Graham.

Account of the present compared with the ancient State of Babylon. By Capt. Edward Frederick of the Bombay Establishment.

Account of the Hill Fort of Chapaneer in Guzerat. By Capt. William Miles.

The Fifth Sermon of Sady, translated from the Persian. By James Ross, eqs.

Account of the Origin, History, and Manners of the Race of Men called Bunjaras. By Capt. John Briggs,

An Account of the Parisuath-Gowricha, worshipped in the Desert of Parkur; to which are added a few Remarks upon the present Mode of Worship of that Idol. By Lieut. James Macmurdo.

Observations on two *Sepulchral* Urns found at Bushire in Persia. By William Erskine, esq.

Account of the Cave Temple of Elephanta, with a Plan and Drawings of the principal Figures. By William Erskine, esq.

Remarks on the Province of Kattiwar; its Inhabitants, their Manners and Customs. By Lieut. James Macmurdo.

Remarks on the substance called Gez or Manna, found in Persia and Armenia. By Capt. Edward Frederick.

Account of the Cornelian Mines in the neighbourhood of Baroach. By John Copland esq.

Some Account of the Famine in Guzerat in 1812 and 1813. By Capt. James Rivett Carnac.

Plan of a Comparative Vocabulary of Indian Languages. By Sir James Mackintosh, President of the Society.

The fallowing biographical sketch is well worth the Reader's notice.

" James Hingston Tuckey, the youngest son of Thomas Tuckey, esq. of Greenhill, near Mallow, was born in 1776, went to sea in 1791, served on board the Suffolk as Master's-mate at the capture of Trincomallee, when he received a slight wound in his left arm; and assisted at the surrender of Amboyna, 'famous,' as he observes in a letter to his friends, 'for Dutch cruelty and English forbearance.' Here, when in the act of firing a gun, it burst, and broke his right arm. 'Having no surgeon on board,' he writes, 'I was obliged to officiate for myself, and set it in a truly sailor-like fashion, so that in a week after, it was again obliged to be broken, by the advice of the surgeon.' For his exertions in quelling a mutiny which broke out in the *Suffolk*, bearing the flag of Rear-admiral Rainier, that Officer appointed him acting Lieutenant. While at Madras in a prize, he volunteered into the *Sybille*, on intelligence being received of the French frigate *La Forte*, cruizing in the Bay of Bengal: and in the gallant action which ensued, Lieut. Tuckey commanded on

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on 28 June, 2017

he fore castle. In 1799 he was sent with dispatches to Admiral Blankett, then commanding in the Red Sea. Here the excessive heat seems to have laid the foundation of a complaint which never left him. 'It may surprize you (he writes from Bombay) to hear me complain of heat, after six years broiling between the tropics; but the hottest day I ever felt, either in the East or West Indies, was winter to the coolest one we had in the Red Sea. The whole coast of Araby the Blest, from Babelmandel to Suez, for 40 miles inland, is an arid sand, producing not a single blade of grass, nor affording one drop of fresh water; that which we drank for nine months, on being analyzed, was found to contain a very considerable portion of sea-salt. In the Red Sea, the thermometer at midnight was never lower than 94°, at sun-rise 104°, and at noon 112°. In India the medium is 82°, the highest 94°.' On a second visit to this inland sea, he experienced so violent an attack of the liver, and was so much debilitated, that a return to Europe was the only chance of saving his life. His native climate had the desired effect, and in 1802 he was appointed first Lieutenant of the *Calcutta*, when sent to form an establishment in New South Wales. Here he made several surveys, and particularly one of Port Philip, and on reaching England in 1804, published an account of the voyage. The following year the *Calcutta*, in bringing home a valuable convoy fro St. Helena, was met by the Rochefort squadron, consisting of five sail of the line and two frigates. For the preservation of this convoy Captain Woodriff determined to engage the whole squadron, and maintained a sort of running fight in a direction opposite to the course of the convoy, till he saw it out of danger, and the *Calcutta*, became perfectly unmanageable, and was compelled to surrender. Captain Woodriff, after an imprisonment of 18 months, was exchanged for a French officer of equal rank: but Lieut. Tuckey was kept in confinement till the termination of the war. The Court-martial having most honourably acquitted Capt. Woodriff, his Officers, and ship's company,' the Captain delivered a paper to the Court to the following effect: 'I cannot, Mr. President, and members of this honourable Court, omit to express to you how much I regret that the captivity of Lieut. Tuckey, late Frst Lieut. of his Majesty's ship *Calcutta*, should be a bar to the promotion he so highly merits; his courage, cool intrepidity, and superior abilities as a seaman and an Officer, entitle him to my warmest gratitude, and render him most worthy of the attention of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.'

"1806, Mr. Tuckey married a fellow-prisoner Miss Margaret Stuart, dughter of the Commander of a ship in the East India Company's service at Bengal. She also had been taken by the Rochefort squadron, on her passage to join her father in India. In vain Mr. Tuckey and his friends exerted themselves in procuring his release, by exchange or otherwise: and it was not till after repeated refusals that he even obtained permission, in 1810, for his wife to visit England to look after his concerns. Her object accomplished, she procured passports to return to France by way of Morlaix: here she was detained, and after six weeks sent back to England. On the advance of the Allied Armies into France in 1814, Mr. Tuckey was ordered to Blois, and, with his two little boys, obliged to travel in the most severe weather, he says, that he ever experienced. His youngest son fell a victim to fatigue and sickness. 'I had indeed,' says the father, 'a hard trial with my little boy, for after attending him day and night for three weeks, (he had no mother, no servant, no friend but me to watch over him) I received his last breath, and then had not only to direct his interment, but also to follow him to the grave, and recommend his innocent soul to his God: this was indeed a severe trial, but it was a duty, and I did not shrink from it.' But one still more severe awaited him shortly after his arrival in England; he had the misfortune to lose a fine child, a girl of seven years of age, in consequence of her clothes taking fire, after lingering several day in excruciating agony.

"On account of Mr. Tuckey's meritorious services in the *Calcutta*, and his sufferings and long imprisoment in France, Lord Melville promoted him, in the 1814, to the rank of commander; and in the following year, on hearing of the intention of sending an expedition to explore the Zaire, he applied, among several others, to be appointed to that service. His abilities were unquestionable; he was an excellent surveyor, spoke several languages, and during his confinement he had stored his mind with such various knowledge, and had turned his attention so particularly to the subject of nautical discovery and river navigation, that he appeared to be in every respect eligible for the service, and accordingly was entrusted with the command, of which his narrative is the best proof he was not undeserving. His zeal to accomplish the objects of the expedition appears to have been without bounds, and his unwearied exertions evidently brought on his old disorder. He returned to the ships from his river excursion in a state of extreme exhaustion; he had no fever, however, nor pain during the whole of his illness, from the 17th of September, when he reached the Congo, till the 4th of October, when he expired."

TWENTY-FIRST

Calcutta Lottery.

SEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING,

TUESDAY, 3D AUGUST, 1819.

PRIZES.

No. 5455 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees.

Nos. 253 265 1383 2028 3842 4080 and 4127 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos. 149 515 550 1361 1812 2453 2630 2651 2793 2836 4045 4612 and 5738 Prizes of 250 Rupees each.

BLANKS.

12	20	29	35	51	55	93 112
119	125	156	158	216	218	219 223
224	261	268	326	334	375	408 416
472	555	578	607	615	627	634 664
687	694	719	748	763	811	819 833
868	921	924	936	944	960	991
1006	1017	1021	1035	1097	1118	1129
1131	1143	1147	1184	1194	1200	1235
1239	1253	1295	1305	1313	1316	1319
1324	1358	1390	1395	1406	1420	1428
1432	1434	1470	1488	1507	1518	1535
1570	1577	1578	1580	1584	1595	1598
1623	1635	1638	1643	1661	1684	1692
1712	1723	1741	1743	1765	1767	1775
1776	1777	1784	1787	1797	1806	1817
1825	1834	1343	1858	1884	1907	1913
1959	1973	1975	1984	1993		
2035	2039	2049	2101	2112	2134	2142
2144	2196	2212	2216	2239	2269	2297
2302	2305	2314	2317	2331	2333	2346
2356	2364	2370	2380	2381	2396	2416
2422	243	2434	2411	2450	2463	2478
2489	2520	2558	2572	2577	2588	2608
2622	2642	2698	2753	2760	2768	2779
2825	5826	2829	2876	2891	2892	2904
2914	2915	2924	2942	2945	2957	2960
2969	2983	6984				
3014	3025	3053	3059	3094	3107	3126
3129	3155	3156	3161	3165	3166	3183
3191	3212	3213	3217	3223	3240	3277
3284	3292	3319	3334	3349	3379	3382
3433	3138	3450	3461	3499	3516	3528
3529	3551	2557	3565	3566	3598	3628
3635	3643	3668	3673	3678	3681	3719
3728	3732	3759	3796	3792	3797	3800
3807	3843	3889	3902	3934	3977	
4032	4052	4087	4099	4109	4122	4123
4137	4153	4206	4229	4237	4258	4266
4270	4291	4318	4342	4344	4350	4372
4395	4415	4420	4424	4436	4447	4455
4462	4468	4474	4491	4525	4518	4535
4547	2555	4557	4559	4587	4611	4632
4641	4642	4647	4663	3664	4668	4688
4711	4713	4716	4724	4727	4753	4776
4822	4859	4863	4947	4984		
5003	5008	5014	5031	5034	5042	5066
5127	5178	5192	5196	5198	5200	5221
5223	5238	5249	5255	5267	5279	5294
5297	5324	5325	5331	5381	5401	5403
5435	5445	5456	5486	5491	5540	5561
5565	5571	5610	5621	5623	5631	5639
5650	5680	5689	5721	5723	5777	5486
5806	5835	5836	5838	5862	5874	5894
5897	5917	5929	5954	5959	5973	5983
5984	5993	5996	5998			

EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING,

FRIDAY, 6TH AUGUST, 1819.

PRIZES.

Nos. 1763 3408 Prizes of 10,000 Sa. Rs. each

Nos. 784 2650 1889 Prizes of 1000 Sa. Rs. each.

Nos. 3942 2566 16 2673 5219 5383 5744 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.

Nos. 2175 5917 3863 4932 801 2295 3950 4073 5095 4451 5156 4023 3307 2807 3195 406 1026 3790 1408 2738 172 5354 949 4060 5460 5334 2641 4913 2882 2578 Prizes of 250 Sa. Rs. each.

BLANKS.

629	305	3198	5364	2664	38	2508
1951	5278	938	3841	5624	2725	759
5619	2890	1881	5595	2326	209	1964
3375	5349	1176	2313	3780	611	4593
4453	1978	1196	769	3903	2357	4388
3582	5312	5371	4118	1412	4125	1634
511	5767	3247	2384	3124	5091	4182
3019	2996	1098	60	4823	4808	3007
3983	3360	4938	493	5493	1979	1462
2947	1018	5128	1896	3670	5214	4887
5937	1321	1381	2085	3517	1819	5234
2235	3690	2177	461	710	5177	2637
1186	5201	5636	4245	5801	3264	2599
1849	317	5620	2810	2607	1966	4464
1670	1911	1358	4598	1182	2247	5476
3702	3301	4200	3634	5592	2994	808
4582	4050	1620	4140	1903	2198	2733
140	2727	369	512	5746	941	4292
3531	779	155	861	4669	4511	1592
2184	5892	4853	4665	4257	795	2128
2946	1327	994	1154	3612	5974	5 88
4512	4387	434	4803	5837	3280	1871
5340	3748	2886	4092	5227	586	2456
179	4219	4517	5773	352	5852	2665
5549	1864	2795	3158	2611	3674	5210
5050	2513	5866	2217	1268	1523	555
157	3818	711	2499	2051	1330	449
107	2176	2377	5696	4504	2839	4022
2654	2719	2900	2354	4920	4662	792
1506	3358	2289	3879	2500	4929	4042
3440	4662	4380	5212	3919	1716	5295
1786	1679	5282	2638	3537	4197	2923
244	3398	3384	1276	4433	5424	1607
775	3936	4544	231	187	2225	5570
3231	4374	964	1307	706	5352	3143
5392	5264	3895	1599	230	73	2911
5339	976	2182	5814	5069	4288	4606
2811	3087	1531	1368	4185	1593	5705
1469	1573	2164	5747	2482	2840	3946
3609	217	4778	1465	2044	919	1586
2816	5678	4532	26	1447	4280	4807
3354	5583	2699	3098	5611	2717	310
5012	13	1890	3469	3386	5071	5951
1037	3546	4889	5434	4941	1490	1460
164	2020	3064	1526	1173	5062	4883
4574	5779	1828	825	5505	4144	3727
1298	3985	5517	5482	3951	771	138
1678	4788	1892	2325	5175	4432	4556
3676	507	341	1453	166	5613	3103
4539	3069	4797	311	3959	4483	2173
186	3976	1113	2743	165	2596	1355
5024	1977	319	2117	4033	762	1124
4763	4839	203	3574	4708	3619	2885
431	5608	4160	4609	2455	4628	4944
4001	2936	1786	5108	5099	2005	5645
57	4873	1312	3051	1617	5276	4104
5271	5404	5489	2170	972	4736	3422
789	618	3965	1319	1161	3993	4003
3100	853	804	831	4107	932	1844
1887	4233	3123	1430	3861	3460	105
1169	3012	2993	3112	3669	2293	2026
742	3457	5915	4407	5651	2847	3269
637	4864	3414	895	1686	1875	2519
2016	3756	3114	3907	5713	2591	4510
4069	2316	427	5357	2987	1649	3424
3867	989	3885				

For Ninth Day's Drawing, on Monday next, the 9th August, 1819.

PRICE CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R.
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	8	0	00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 44 seers	4	0	00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.			
ARRACK, Columbo,	per Gallon	none		
In Bond,	Nominal,			
	per hhd.	3	0	00
BEER, Hodgson's,	per	120	0	00
BEETLENUT, white Malay,	per Sur. Cd. of 21 mds.	60	0	00
Malabar,	Bombay Candy.	58	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	20	0	00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto ditto.	40	0	00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2	0	00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat md. 21 Candy.	75	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	per mads. of 42 seers	28	0	00
CANVAS, No. 1 to 4,	no demand, per bolt.	34	0	00
" 5 to 8,	" "	80	0	00
CARDAMUMS, Malabar.	per Surat maund of 42 seers	70	0	00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	00	2	25
Sumatra,				
Buds,		none		
Malabar,				
CLOVES,	per Surat maund	68	0	00
Bourbon,		55	0	00
COCHINEAL, good,	per pound.	16	0	00
COFFEE, Mocha,	per Surat md.	18	0	00
Bourbon,		none		
Java,		none		
COIR, Laccadavie,	Candy of 21 Md.	57	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing	per Surat md.	22	2	00
Plate,	" "	23	0	00
Bolts,	" "	23	0	00
Slab,	" "	23	0	00
Persian,	" "	22	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	3	2	00
Brazil,	" "			

CORDAGE,	no demand,	" per cwt.	27	0 00
Patent,	"	"	30	0 00
COTTON, Ahmood,	per Surat Candy		220	0 00
Ditto Toomil,	of 21 Maunds		250	0 00
Bownaghur,	or 7 [illegible],		190	0 00
Ditto Toomil,			215	0 0
Limree Wudwan,			195	0 00
Ditto Toomil,	Nominal,		220	0 00
Kutch,			180	0 00
Ditto Toomil,			200	0 00
Mangrole & Pore,			170	0 00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per Surat Cy. of 22 md.		40	0 00
Ditto boiled,			35	0 00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,	per Surat md.		50	0 00
1st sort,	"			
2d ditto,	"			
3d ditto,	"			
GALL NUTS, garbled,	per Surat maund		50	0 00
GHEE, Caranchy,	per Bombay maund		32	0 00
GINGER, Bengal,	per Surat Cy. of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.		62	0 00
GRAM, Surat	per Cy. of 8 Parah		19	0 00
GUM Animi, garbled,	per Surat maund		10	0 00
Arabic,	per Surat Candy		110	0 00
Gamboge,	Europe market,			
Galbanum,				
Olibanum,				
Myrrh,				
GUNPOWDER,	" per lb.		9	0 00
GUNNEES,	per 100		20	0 00
HEMP, Koncan,	per Bombay Candy		115	0 00
Guuuty,	per Ditto		105	0 00
Northern,	per Surat Candy		80	0 00
HATS, good,	" each.		10	0 00
HING, Europe Market,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers		12	0 00
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy		62	0 00
Ditto Flat,	" "		62	0 00
English Square,	" "		42	0 00
Ditto Flat,	" "		44	0 00
Ditto Bolt,	" "			
Nails 2 a 3 Inch,	" per cwt			
4 a 10,	"			
Hoops,	" per cwt.			
Kentledge,	" per cwt		10	0 00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. " per cwt.		9	2 00
Sheet	" "		11	0 00
Red,	" "		12	0 00
White	" "		14	0 00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	per Gallon		3	0 00
MACE, good,	per pound		3	2 00
MUNJEET	Surat md.			
Mocha,	" "		7	0 00
Bussorah,	" "		4	2 00
NAIL, Copper,	per cwt.		65	0 00
Ditto Brass,	Ditto		45	0 00
NUTMEGS,	ditto		2	1 00
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort	per Bombay md.		3	1 00
Ditto Jeugely,	Ditto ditto		3	3 00
PADDY,	per Moora		30	0 00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	" per lb			
Black	" "		0	1 10
Green	" "		1	0 00
Yellow	" "		00	0 80
Red	" "		00	0 80
Blue,	" "		00	2 00
PEPPER, Malabar,	per Bombay candy		132	0 00
Bhatcole,			142	0 00
Eastern,			130	0 00
PITCH,	per barrel		20	0 00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. per Surat maund		38	0 00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	per Bag		10	0 00
Ditto unhoiled 2 do.	do. do.		8	0 00
Ditto Moongy,	do. do.		6	2 00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	per pound		45	0 00
SAGO,	per Surat maund		2	0 00
SALT PETRE,	per Bag		18	0 00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	per Bombay candy		180	0 00
SILK, Naukeen,	per pucka seer		17	2 00
Ditto, Canton,	15 seers to a B'bay md		17	0 00
1 sort				
Ditto do. 2	do. do.			
Ditto do. 3	do. do.		16	2 00
Bengal,			none	
SPIRITS, Brandy	per gallon		3	0 00
Hollands	per Case		30	0 00
STEEL, in Tubs	" per		11	0 00
Bundle,	" "		12	0 00
SUGAR, Bengal refd 1 sort,	per Bag		30	0 00
Ditto, 2 do.	do. do.		28	0 00
Ditto Batavia in Cannister,	per md. of 4 seers 1 seer		7	0 00
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers		6	1 00
Ditto 2 sort,			6	0 00
Candy Chinchu,	per Surat md of 43½ seers		10	2 00
do. Canton,	do. do.		10	0 00
do. 2 do.	do. do.		9	0 00
TAR, Stockholm	per " Barrel		30	0 00
TERRA Japonica, or Kut,	per Bombay Cs.		50	0 00
TIN PLATES, I. C.	" per " box		18	0 00
in large slab,	per md. 40 seers		11	0 00
TURPENTINE,	" per " barrel			
Spirits,	" per " gallon		4	2 00
TURMERIC, Bengal.	per Surat Candy		40	0 00
TUTENAGUE,	per Surat maund		32	0 00
VERDIGREASE,	" per cwt.			
VERMILLION, China,	per paper		1	1 75
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund		20	0 00
WAX, Bees,	per Surat maund		18	0 00
WINE, Claret, English,	" per " dozen		40	0 00
Port,	" " "		18	0 00
Madeira, 1 sort,	" per " pipe		800	0 00
WHEAT, Jaunpoor,	per Candy of 8 Parah		28	0 00
Ditto Surat,			32	0 00
WHITE LEAD, China,	per cwt.		13	0 00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100		219	0 00
German Crowns,	per 100		212	0 00
Venetians,	per 100		190	0 00
Gubbas,	per 100		178	1 00

Remittance to England at six months 2 2 per Rupee

Freight to England, dead weight, 4 £. per Ton.

Loose Freight 5 £.

Exchange on Calcutta, B'bay Rs. 180 per 100 Sicca. on Madras.

Vessels with the productions of both the Gulfs are now expected daily, as are Boats from all parts of the Coast.